

M. McRae,
Federal, Alta.

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THE **U.F.A.**

OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 16, 1927

No. 12

Some of the Advantages of Independent Economic Groups in Politics

by WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

The Session at Edmonton in Retrospect

by JAMES P. WATSON

Handicaps of the Rural School

by LEONA R. BARRITT

The Treatment of Seed for Smut

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 16th, 1927

No. 12

Principal Contents

PAGE

EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
NEW U.F.A. LOCALS.....	5
URGE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALL IMMIGRANTS.....	5
THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN RETROSPECT.....	6
PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.....	7
THE ADVANTAGES OF INDEPENDENT ECONOMIC GROUPS.....	9
IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED TO ERADICATE WHEATSTEM SAWFLY.....	10
WHAT THE DOMINION BUDGET OF 1927 MEANS.....	12
CORRESPONDENCE.....	14
POOL PRICES BEAT THE MARKET EVERY TIME.....	14
NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	16
WHEAT POOL LECTURES.....	16
RAPID DEVELOPMENT IS REPORTED IN CO-OPERATION.....	16
THE TREATMENT OF GRAIN FOR SMUT.....	17
ALL MEMBERS SHOULD HAVE SEED TESTED.....	17
RUSSIAN GRAIN ON THE BRITISH MARKET.....	18
DO YOU REALIZE?.....	18
EXPERT OPINION ON POOL'S PRICE INFLUENCE.....	18
AUSTRALIAN NEWS.....	20
THE U.F.W.A. AND JUNIOR BRANCH.....	22
HANDICAPS OF THE RURAL SCHOOL.....	22
MAKING OUR MEETINGS INTERESTING.....	22
LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED FARM WOMEN.....	23
INTERESTING SERIES OF PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN'S LOCAL AMONG THE JUNIORS.....	24
WHAT VARIETY OF WHEAT ARE YOU GOING TO SOW?.....	26
SOLDIER SETTLERS HAVE FIRST CLAIM.....	32
U.F.A. PENETRATES INTO FAR NORTH.....	35
WHAT CANADA SPENT ON IMMIGRATION, 1926.....	37

EDITORIAL

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"DE-BUNKING" A POLITICAL PARTY SLOGAN

In the course of the last two Federal general election campaigns, party newspapers and party speakers dilated on the supposed virtues of what they described as "stable government," meaning government by a political party machine possessing a clear majority over all other groups in the House of Commons. The circumstance that the machines of both old parties are controlled by contributors to their campaign funds, and that the contributors to party campaign funds are a small majority who have economic interests of their own to serve, was, of course, not dwelt upon. No attempt was made to show by what means the dominance of one or the other of these two parties could prove to the advantage of the masses of the people. "Stable Government" was a slogan, and slogans, among the unthinking, are acceptable substitutes for reason.

The deceptiveness of this particular slogan is now becoming apparent. The article by William Irvine, M.P., and the editorial from the *Canadian Forum*, reprinted in our current issue, will be of valuable assistance in the "de-bunking" process.

In 1925 the Canadian electorate failed to give either political party a clear majority over all other groups. The independent Farmer and Labor groups were sufficiently strong

in numbers to make the theories upon which the old party system is based, unworkable. The result, as the *Canadian Forum* points out, was the production of more legislation for the benefit of the producing classes of Canada than had ever been passed before in a decade.

In 1926, on the other hand, certain members who had formerly been associated with the Farmer groups at Ottawa, formed an alliance with the Liberal party. They succumbed to the argument so persistently advanced by supporters of the old party system, that groups of men of progressive outlook could achieve more by trying to permeate one or other of the reactionary political parties, than by retaining group independence. The result of the election, as the *Canadian Forum* shows, was a return to a form of "stable" government under which once more the interests of the masses of the people of Canada can to a large extent be ignored. The principal measure of the session, the Budget (again according to the *Canadian Forum*) is designed to serve the ten per cent of the people of Canada who "command the influence of the press and the trade, manufacturing and financial organizations," and "are, therefore, the only classes that politicians ever take into account." The 90 per cent of the people who have no control over the political party machines, are given no effective relief.

We emphasize the views of the *Canadian Forum* because that periodical, published in Eastern Canada, is in no way associated with either the organized Farmers' movement or that of organized Labor. It is the organ of progressive university opinion, and numbers among its contributors economists and sociologists who are independent observers of the new developments in our political life.

Mr. Irvine's forceful article is written from the standpoint of a supporter of U.F.A. principles who has long been connected with our movement. The particular value of the article in the *Canadian Forum* lies in the fact that while it is not written from a U.F.A. standpoint, it provides independent testimony to the soundness of U.F.A. principles.

* * *

"HIGH TREASON"

G. K. Chesterton, an eminent Englishman whose patriotism is above suspicion, and whose knowledge of the London newspaper world is intimate, states in the most recent issue of his paper that the "London Combine press is gunning for a war (with China) and intriguing to save the bondholders' money at the expense of English lives and the good name of England." He declares that these papers "are guilty of high treason—treason infinitely blacker and more dangerous than that of the Communist leaders who spent some months in gaol." Mr. Chesterton concludes: "We submit to His Majesty's Government that the proprietors should be arrested."

* * *

Some Canadian newspapers appear to be in danger of laying themselves open to a similar indictment to that of Mr. Chesterton against the wealthiest and least reputable section of the British press.

* * *

J. P. Watson, staff correspondent of *The U.F.A.* in the press gallery at Edmonton, contributes to this issue the first of a number of articles on the new Legislature. Much important work in the agricultural committee has received little publicity. Mr. Watson will deal extensively with the work of this committee.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-Operation

TREBLE MEMBERSHIP BY DRIVE

Conjuring Creek U. F. A. Local, by means of a drive, brought up their membership from 17 to 51.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Eight Mile Local are conducting a membership drive which bids fair to bring in a large number of members, states the secretary, Mrs. Anna Goin.

INDEPENDENT LOCAL ORGANIZED

Independent Local was organized at a meeting of farmers in the Brightview district. E. J. Leeman and P. J. Greany were elected officers.

BASSANO INCREASES MEMBERSHIP

Bassano U. F. A. Local recently sent into Central Office dues for 94 paid up members, an increase so far of 32 over last year.

ACTIVITIES AT CONSORT

Consort U. F. A. Local had several successful social evenings during the winter. The Junior Local has been revived, writes the secretary, W. A. Isaac, and took part in the last social.

SIMONETTE LOCAL

John P. Grant, who was the organizer in charge of the first meeting of Simonette Local, in the Grande Prairie district, was elected secretary. A. J. McLarty is president of the new Local.

GOOD MEETINGS AT STANMORE

Stanmore U. F. A. Local has had very good meetings during the winter, states Paul Meyer, secretary, with good attendance and debating of a high order.

AGAINST INCOME TAX REDUCTION

All members are interested in the work of the organization, according to a letter from Wilfred G. Pearce, Secretary of Earlie U. F. A. Local. A resolution was passed at a recent meeting protesting against the reduction in the Income Tax.

RAISE FUNDS FOR WIDOW

Delburne U. F. A. Local raised the sum of \$136 by subscription in aid of the widow of one of their members who lost his life in an endeavor to rescue his children from a burning house. Two of the children perished with him.

MEETINGS AT UKRAINIA

Carl Axelson recently addressed a well attended meeting of Ukrainia U. F. A. Local at Mundare, forcefully advocating the need of organization to overcome the struggle and hardship which, he said, was the lot of the tillers of the soil.

MAINTAIN INTEREST AT WARNER

"So many farmers have left," writes John McNeill, organizer and secretary of the new Empress Local, "that we cannot possibly hope for a very large membership roll. In any case we hope to be fully alive and active, and make our Local a benefit to the members of the district."

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND

1927

Previously acknowledged	\$35.00
April 6, Collholme 508	5.00
April 7, Langford, 119	5.00
April 8, Science Mound, 1097	5.00
April 11, Crerar, 921	5.00

Total to date.....\$55.00

FORM WHEAT POOL LOCAL

Plainfield U. F. A. Local at their regular meeting formed a Wheat Pool Local, following an address by J. J. Strang, Wheat Pool director. "Mr Strang gave us a splendid address on the work of the Pool and what the U. F. A. had done for the farmers," writes A. MacMillan, secretary.

KERNDALE PRESENTS TWO PLAYS

Two plays, "The Three Applicants" and "The Irish Linen Peddler," were successfully put on during the winter by Kerndale U. F. A. Local. As only \$2.00 in fees is charged to each member, the Local funds are raised through the efforts of the entertainment committee.

A CORRECTION

C. Dawson, of Ardenode Local, writes that a statement which appeared in the annual report of the Senior Committee on Junior Work, referring to the Pilot Light Junior D. A. as composed of three Locals needs correction. The fourth Local in the association, Ardenode, was not mentioned in the report.

DEBATES AT WARNER

At a special meeting of the Warner U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals recently the ladies put on a debate on poultry, writes Rolan A. Warren, president, and the men debated on horse versus tractor farming. The program was brought to a close by a dialogue by the Junior girls, "Just Like a Woman."

PLAN TO BUILD HALL

Hazel Bluff U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals are well organized for the year's work, writes Mrs. Bella Lyons, corresponding secretary. A social in January held by the U. F. A. Local realized \$30.00, and a buffalo supper in March put on by the two Locals made \$70.00. "We are planning on building a U. F. A. Hall, so have to keep busy," explains Mrs. Lyons.

TWO DEBATES IN MARCH

Fairacres Local held two debates during March, according to a report from the secretary, D. Warwick, on the subjects "Resolved that Oriental immigration in Canada should be prohibited," and "Resolved that co-operation has done more good in the world than competition." The affirmative won the decision in both cases.

Have you contributed to the Junior Conference Fund?

PRIZES AT MASKED DANCE

Miss Siebal and Mr. Hogg won prizes for the best costumes at a masked dance given by the Chain Lakes U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals. Music was supplied by Mrs. G. Banner and R. Embree, Mrs. G. Chapman and C. Clarke relieving. The proceeds were devoted to payment of the expenses of delegates to the last Annual Convention.

NORMANDEAU SPEAKS ON U.F.A. AIMS AND IDEALS

"Members of Magloire Local" writes the secretary, T. K. Gour, "wish to express their thanks to the U. F. A. Central Board for the series of meetings held in Falher district during March. Mr. Louis Normandeau addressed the meetings in French, and his forceful presentation of U. F. A. aims and ideals, also his persuasive eloquence, were effective in organizing two new Locals in our district."

TOUR THROUGH LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN DISTRICT

J. A. Johansen, U. F. A. Director, has recently completed a trip through the Lethbridge Northern district, where he spoke at Picture Butte, Commerce, Iron Springs, and Sterling, and at Nowland school where a new Local was organized. As the attendance was small at the Nowland meeting, it was decided to postpone election of permanent officers.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS

The Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association in 1926 marketed 325,000 lbs. of seed, nearly five times the output of the first year, 1923. Thomas Wilkes was made manager of the association at a recent board meeting, to take the place of Don H. Bark, of the C. P. R. staff, whose services had been given without charge to the growers since the organization was formed.

HAVE PRINTED PROGRAM

Morrin Local have printed a small card giving in convenient form the program of meetings from April to December. Topics for discussion at the meetings include preparation of soils; breeds, feeding and marketing of hogs; chicken rearing; prairie trees, fruits and gardens; lectures, "Evolution" and "Origin of Alberta's Soils"; a debate with the U. F. W. A. Local on the division of the Farm Income, and a debate with Munson Local.

Don't forget the date of the University Week for Farm Young People, June 8th to 14th.

HIGHWAY EXPENDITURES

Alberta will spend \$2,400,000 on highways and bridges the coming year, according to a statement made by Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works. This will include \$1,000,000 on main highways, \$650,000 on market roads, the balance being on maintenance, and on construction and maintenance of bridges

New U.F.A. Locals

J. A. Johansen was the organizer of a new Local at Newlands, whose officers are Ed. Peacock and John Green.

* * *

Hamilton Local was organized recently in the Manville district, with John Hawley as secretary and J. Clark as president.

* * *

Louis Normandeau was the organizer of Ballateur Local, in the Falher district. N. Verdon and Geo. Dupuy were elected officers.

* * *

At a meeting called for the purpose on March 25th, a new U.F.A. Local was organized at Benalto, with R. Black as secretary.

* * *

Sunrise Local, near Wetaskiwin, was organized by Carl Axelson. K. E. Glyde is the secretary and F. Burlin the president.

* * *

Beaumont U. F. A. Local was organized recently by Louis Normandeau, with ten paid up members. P. J. Demers is the secretary.

* * *

N. E. Steeves, organizer of a new Local in Redcliff constituency, named the Buffalo Emslie Local, was elected its first president. R. J. Elliot is the secretary.

* * *

Mayfield Local, organized by E. D. Garneau recently in the Wainwright district, has as officers Raymond Garneau and Jos. Nicholson.

* * *

The most northerly U.F.A. Local was organized recently at Fort Vermilion, (Tp. 108, R. 12, W. 5th), by H. L. Partch. Sheridan Laurence is president and D. E. Utz secretary.

* * *

Louis Normandeau was the organizer of a new Local at Lamoureux, with sixteen paid up members. Henry Boisjoli

was elected president and Omer Villeneuve secretary of the new organization.

* * *

A. F. Aitken organized a new U. F. A. Local near Manville recently, to be known as Bloomington Heights Local. Dan Hunt is president and Mrs. Emily Thompson secretary.

* * *

Battleford U. F. A. Local was organized in the Wainwright district with fourteen paid up members, by J. W. Neal, later elected as president. W. A. Alexander is secretary.

* * *

McMurray and Waterways Local, some two hundred miles south and about three hundred miles east of Fort Vermilion, and the second most northerly outpost of the U.F.A., was organized recently by Glenn Carpender, formerly U.F.A. director for East Calgary. Messrs. Moore, Newsom and Bell are the officers of the new Local.

* * *

Stewartfield is the name of a new U. F. A. Local in the Pembina constituency. "The names on the membership roll," writes Frank W. Wiggins, secretary, "include every resident in Stewartfield proper with one exception. Our inaugural meeting was a great success, every man in our little settlement turning out. Our district has plenty of room for new settlers and it is hoped to add each one to our Local as they arrive." Harold P. Jones was elected president.

* * *

Following a visit by Carl Axelson, a new Local was organized at Sunnydale, with 24 members. R. C. Craigie is president and Mrs. S. J. Wood secretary. Besides the \$2.00 for Central Office, members were asked to pay only 50 cents each, writes Mrs. Wood, the intention being to raise more by entertainments, and a whist drive and dance was arranged for that purpose. A collection was taken up to pay for Hansard for the use of the Local during the balance of the session. Three neighboring Locals have been invited to assist in planning a big rally during the summer.

and become citizens should be physically and mentally fit; and

Whereas, under present conditions, the burden and charge of the physically and mentally unfit falls heavily on Provincial and Municipal authorities; and

Whereas, a survey of the patients in the Mental Hospitals of this Province has shown that seventy-two per cent of such patients were not born in Canada;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Government urge upon the Government of Canada the desirability of providing, without further delay, through the Department of Health, for a compulsory physical and mental examination by competent physicians of all immigrants at medical examination centres to be set up in the Old Country and on the Continent; the present system not being compulsory nor as thorough as desirable;

And that no immigrant be permitted to enter Canada unless bearing a medical certificate issued by such competent medical authority that he or she has been examined and found to be physically and mentally fit;

And further that all costs for the maintenance and treatment of any immigrant who enters Canada bearing such medical certificate and becomes a public charge after admission to this country are fairly chargeable to the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization until such time as deportation can be effected.

Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley, (Liberal), was not particularly enthusiastic about passing resolutions placing duties on other Governments and especially when expenditures of money were involved. He was of the opinion that the Department of Immigration at Ottawa was already taking this question under advisement. He was not opposing the resolution, but thought these gestures futile. There were often other contributory causes arising through conditions here a long time after the immigrant's arrival.

George Webster, Calgary, (Liberal), joined with those who desired to keep out undesirable immigrants who would become a burden on the municipalities. He suggested a time limit of some kind. After Col. Weaver and L. A. Giroux had spoken, the Minister consented to insert a few words making it clear that after the issue of a certificate the Ottawa Government were liable, should the immigrant enter Canada and later become a burden.

The amendments were accepted and the resolution passed.

A bill dealing with the sterilisation of the mentally unfit was read a first time, Mr. Hoadley explaining that it would not be pushed beyond second reading at the session, and the bill is now printed and available for discussion by public bodies and the citizens in general. It is anticipated that the bill will be revived at the next session, when its provisions will have been considered, by the citizens.

Urge Medical Examination of All Immigrants at Point of Departure

Resolution Passed by Alberta Legislature Asks Important Reform—Bill to Sterilize Mentally Unfit Before the Public for Consideration

Medical examination at the point of departure of all immigrants destined for Canada, and the issue of a certificate certifying physical and mental fitness, was urged in a resolution moved in the Alberta Assembly at the recent session, by the Hon. George Hoadley, seconded by Mrs. Parlby.

The Minister briefly set out the provisions of the resolution, which asked that the work of examination be placed under the Federal Department of Health instead of the Department of Immigration, and that all costs for the maintenance of and treatment of any immigrant entering Canada and bearing such certificate and becoming a public charge after admission to this country are fairly chargeable to the Federal Department of Colonization until such time as deportation can be effected.

The Minister detailed the method in vogue at present, stating it to be voluntary and wholly inadequate. On the

continent it was carried out by the railway companies, but in the old land Canada had two medical men engaged on this work. On arrival it might be an easy matter to detect certain forms of ill-health, but in the cases of mental deficiency examination could not be so successful in the time available. Canadian doctors should also be employed, as they would be sympathetic.

Heavy costs were borne by municipalities and by the Province on account of the increasingly large number of foreign born who became a charge on account of mental and physical trouble.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization has full authority in dealing with the admission of immigrants into Canada; and

Whereas, it is of the most vital importance to the future of this country that these permitted to enter Canada

INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES

A total of 323 companies were incorporated or registered in Alberta during 1926, with a total capitalization of \$44,710,000.

Have you selected your delegate for the University Week for Farm Young People, and the U.F.A. Junior Conference?

The Session of the Legislature in Retrospect

Impressions of an Onlooker in the Press Gallery  By JAMES P. WATSON
Staff Correspondent

What Has Been Accomplished?—Higher Standards in Debate—The Work of the Committees—New Personalities in the Assembly—A Newspaper-made Reputation

The question which naturally arises in the mind of the layman, after the fuss and fury of battle is over, is, "What has been accomplished?" The U.F.A. member will more particularly want to know what has been gained because of his, or her, own efforts in financing and conducting election campaigns. Has all the expenditure of time and money been justified? Personally, I feel that the standard of political life has been raised immeasurably. The new orientation, so called by the last opposition in a spirit of sneering ridicule, has taken root indeed, and both sides of the Assembly reflect its beneficent establishment. Public opinion, in the last analysis, has forced aspirants for political honors to discard abuse, and make more serious effort to apply and maintain Simon pure business procedure. This is all to the good from a progressive standpoint.

Men like Weaver, Duggan and Irwin, on the Conservative benches, are an acquisition to any legislative body. The Liberals also, were wise in their day in choosing men of solid calibre, with one exception, perhaps, to the shame of the electors of the north.

By the work of the men on the Labor benches, increased in number by one hundred per cent, the working people whose organizations sent these men there have been repaid manyfold already, if for no other reason than the incessant vigilance and activity maintained regarding matters affecting the well-being of the wage-earner. There are no better fighters in the Assembly, and a noticeable feature this session, more so than in the past, has been the uncompromising attitude adopted on occasions when Labor legislation was under review. Labor has never been considered an opposition party in the Assembly, and yet no opposition party hit harder at the Government benches at times than did the group of six on the sandwiched benches.

Some efforts were made by the new Conservative leader to swing procedure back into the devious byways of partisan strife. The surprising thing to me was the shallowness of this much-heralded champion of the great and the near great. I confess grievous disappointment. His oratory was of the glamorous kind, but the subject matter resembled the essay of juniors on the glories of our dear homeland. Of course Mr. McGillivray can be excused on account of the lack of time afforded him because of the tremendous capacity for work of the Premier, who set the pace. Studying the two at work or when walking on the street I was impressed by the similarity between this pair and that between Lincoln and Douglas. Long legs and short, direct and forceful speech versus star-spangled oratory, depth and information versus superficial application and oceans of misinformation. Never was contrast so remarkable, and yet to read the afternoon paper, which is the mouthpiece of Mr.

McGillivray's hopes and aspirations, it would appear that the world at last had been truly saved by the unveiling of this Conservative Demosthenes in the halls of administration. Alas for human gullibility!

No man in the Legislature took more grief than did Joseph T. Shaw. From all sides of the Assembly it bathed him in lurid splendor. What glorious aloofness! What splendid isolation! Everybody seemed to have an inordinate desire to kick somebody else's hound around. But, on calm reflection, Joseph T. was not out to destroy with ruthless hand as was the leader of the Conservatives. The *casus belli* which brought the skeletons out of cupboards was after all merely the aftermath of a condition in which the zeal of the Liberal house had eaten him up. This much must be conceded—Joseph T. Shaw gets down to dig. He works hard, and the closing days of the session saw him at his best, and atoned in the eyes of many for the mistaken policies of the earlier days.

Coming to the Government side, one naturally looks to the newcomer in order to judge whether or not the spirit of the movement has found renewed expression in the individuals chosen by the organised farmers last summer. Has the front line been strengthened or weakened by the changes recently made? How do the Minister of Public Works and the new Attorney General show up in the first general assay of the stuff which may, or may not make statesmen?

Not being a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, I merely say that time alone will justify or reverse first conclusions. Like Col. Weaver, Mr. Lymburn has a natural shyness, which militated somewhat against the effectiveness of his delivery, and oftentimes his utterances were made in such a low tone as to be inaudible in the press gallery. Toward the end of the session, when real business was under way, Mr. Lymburn showed to better advantage than in the whirl of debate. Private members report that apart from the Attorney-General's work in the Assembly his assistance in the preliminary surveys incidental to making new legislation foolproof has been most valuable, and they do not hesitate to commend him highly on that account. There is one thing which, more than any other, points to the awakening of the people of the cities, and that is the fact that Mr. Lymburn is not, strictly speaking, the choice of a U.F.A. convention, but is in reality the unanimous choice of the people of the city of Edmonton. It may be that his being seated among the representatives of a new idea is indicative of the fact that the appeal of the U.F.A. for better methods in the political life of the Province, has begun to bear fruit.

No U.F.A. member needs any word from me as to the capacity of the new Minister of Public Works. Mr. Mc-

Pherson won his spurs long ago, and his record speaks for itself. His task is important and the work so well begun by Mr. Ross has to be continued and enlarged to meet expanding requirements. In the Legislature the Minister shows up fairly well, his quiet manner and rather detailed explanatory method forming a striking contrast to the noise and fury of some members opposite.

Away back as far as possible out of the draughts sat the seven new U.F.A. private members, Allen, Walker, Delisle, McCool, Breton, Hennig and Mihalcheon, one or two of whom already accept the dictum that the world can't be turned upside down right off the bat. The others have at least five years in which to gain first hand information. There's a sort of unwritten law that freshmen should be seen, not heard. At that, though, the Legislature was enriched by the speeches on the particular problems of their constituencies, delivered by the new members, but when they went wider afield, they seemed to get the cold shoulder, and the reaction was quite noticeable.

I may be prejudiced, and then again I may not, but the impression left on me as a whole amounts to this: This session resembled a gigantic courtroom, with the back benchers comprising the jury, the play revolving around three or four legal stars of supposedly first magnitude. The poor public had become the prisoner at the bar, and, I had begun to fear, if not rescued might be sent down the line to pick oakum while the old partisan fiddle was being tuned up once more in anticipation of a reversion to the old days of "business government." It was a decided relief to me when plain men like W. H. Shield and Sam Brown would step in with a few plain words and bring the gathering back to its senses. There's a good hand or two at the throttle yet, if you don't mind a few mixed metaphors.

Some leaders are born, others are made—by the simple, yet noble, art of press-agenting. I relate a case in point, one which reveals the subtle influence of the typewriter under the touch of a capable and scientific hand. A. A. McGillivray had spoken—nine short, sharp sentences. It mattered not that these contained no basis in fact, no constructive purpose. It mattered only that they contained words condemnatory of group action, condemnatory of the Government of the day, words selected a la soap-box in a cold blooded abandonment of reckless irresponsibility. Nothing of value had been contributed to the debate, not the faintest ray of intellectual light had been focussed on the problems under review. And yet, godwot, believe it or not, between the moment of declamatory utterance and the going to press of the *Herald*, the master hand of the scribe had transformed this brief harangue into a masterpiece of oratory, and woven a halo of glory around the sanctified head of

the peerless leader—"for you and all to see."

Perhaps you have read that amazing issue, which seemed to transport you again to the youthful tales of derring-do, when the true knight-errant fared forth to fight for God and King and lady fair. But you did not know as you read, how much was really due to the flashing sword of the new St. George, nor how much was the work of the master artist who, behind the scenes, had taken the few sentences of the leader as a text on which to hang a column or two of fantastic word-painting. I confess my own hair rose in wonderment at the achievement. I do not mean to say that the Conservative leader did not at any time speak more than a few sentences. Not at all. Sometimes he spoke volumes (printed within quotation marks). I merely refer to one specific occasion to back up my contention that some leaders are made—not born.

* * *

The vote which followed the introduction of Fred White's cadet training resolution on the last day of the session, and to which D. C. Breton, Leduc, had moved an amendment, was notable for the division along non-party lines. This was the only real non-party division of the whole session. Because of that we publish the vote as recorded in the Journals of the Assembly. For Mr. Breton's amendment—"that the present system of cadet training be retained and that it be made plain to all parents and school boards that it is in no way compulsory," those who voted were: Messrs. V. W. Smith, Brownlee, Lymburn, McPherson, Baker, Sparks, Galbraith, Love, Forster, McKeen, Sanders, Joly, Andrews, Hennig, Breton, McCool, Delisle, Allen (all U.F.A.); Giroux, Shaw, Boudreau, Frame, Prevey (Liberals); and McGillivray, Weaver and Duggan (Conservatives). Those who voted against Mr. Breton's amendment were: Messrs. Reid, Hoadley, Mrs. Parlby, Messrs. N. S. Smith, Shield, Carson, Claypool, Farquharson, Peterson, W. C. Smith, G. W. Smith, Enzenauer, Proudfoot, Connor, Washburn, Brown, Mihalcheon (U.F.A.) and White, Gibbs, Smeaton, Pattinson and Parkyn (Labor). Paired, in favor of the amendment: Pingle, Liberal; against, Christophers, Labor.

As reported last week, the matter was shelved by Mr. Smeaton's moving the adjournment of the debate.

* * *

It may be supposed by many that because the daily sittings of the Legislature do not begin until 3 p.m., members must have an excess of leisure. That is not so, because after the first few days subsequent to the opening, committee-work begins. Committees of the Assembly are selected to deal with specific subjects—Municipal Law Committee to deal with matters affecting municipalities, city charters, etc.; Legal Bills Committee to deal with bills having a strictly legal aspect; Railway Committee to deal with railway matters, and other committees similarly constructed.

Two committees comprise the entire membership of the Assembly. One of these committees is known as the Agriculture and Colonization Committee. This committee, under the chairmanship this year of Donald Cameron, Elnora, is not, as the name would imply, chosen to deal with what might be termed strictly agricultural matters. It is given power to deal with any and every matter placed before it, provided only that the subject is not one for which there is a specific committee already appointed.

During the session just ended, this committee called witnesses to deal with a variety of subjects, such as Education, Fire Insurance, Live Stock, Illustrated Lectures on Grasses and Field Crops, Workmen's Compensation, criteria for certain disabilities, Cadet Training, State Fire Insurance, Theatre and Movie Censorship, the Liquor Act, and a number of other things which entered as side issues during the progress of the hearings. Witnesses, voluntary and otherwise, attended, one on the movie question from as far east as Toronto, which proves the impelling force of the economic urge, when one's craft is supposed to be endangered.

* * *

Once or twice during the sittings, especially when problems affecting Labor were under review, every available seat in the Chamber was occupied. When the question of the Liquor Act was before the Committee, one of the big galleries was filled as well, which is rather unusual for a morning hearing. During consideration of Cadet Training the spectacle was witnessed of two reverend gentlemen taking opposing sides, each claiming "authority"

and experience one for and one against the continuance of this form of training, the proponent being Bishop Gray and the opponent Rev. Mr. Priestly. Sometimes the committee merely heard the witnesses, taking no further action in the matter. On other occasions the fullest discussion took place after the witnesses had been dismissed and resolutions were passed "recommending" to the Assembly the urgency of a specific course of action.

* * *

It is the intention of the writer, insofar as space will permit, from time to time, to review the work of these committees, as it sometimes happened that questions of much more moment were handled there than in the Assembly paper on the same date. Several questions took four or five sittings before the members were able to consider them finally disposed of. In this first article I would like to give a brief review of one particular sitting, dealing wholly with matters educational. This is the subject of the article on the work of the Agricultural Committee appearing below.

Problems of Education in the Rural Districts

An Outline of the Important Inquiry by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly Into a Perennial Question

One of the most important discussions of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature, at the recent session, was concerned with problems of education in the rural districts.

Dr. Coffin, of Calgary Normal School, had been called as a witness to give information on the question of provision for more practice teaching in rural schools, the question being introduced at the instance of A. G. Andrews, Sedgewick. Chief Inspector of High Schools Gorman gave testimony relating to municipal high school units as the solution for the rural high school problem, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Ross, was on the stand on almost all the questions introduced.

The committee also took up consideration, on the motion of Earl Cook, Pincher Creek, seconded by John C. Buckley, Gleichen, of the question of the splitting up of existing school districts caused by the influx of colonies of Hutterites. The entire questions were finally passed on to a sub-committee, which reported on the last day of the session, its work not having been completed.

THE QUESTION OF PRACTICE TEACHING

On the question of practice teaching, Dr. Coffin said, "I have felt for some time in this Province as well in other Provinces and most States, that so far as rural schools go they are getting a raw deal in regard to teacher training. Because of that difficulty some years ago I sent a questionnaire to 50 normal schools and received replies from 30, and only in 5 or 6 was there any semblance of training for rural schools. Most of it was done through a sort of post graduate high school course. In some respects our training is a little bit topsy turvey. In the rural districts is where 90 per cent of our students begin and the majority finish in the cities and towns, so as a matter of fact

the city gets the benefit of the rural experience—a sort of extension of the Normal Training course.

CALGARY PROVISION QUITE INADEQUATE

"We have at the Normal School in Calgary a provision for two rural school courses but it is quite inadequate. 50 per cent of our students go out to the rural schools and not more than 50 per cent can take advantage of that on account of the shortness of time and if there could be provision made for perhaps a system of rural schools within easy reach that training could be very much improved. Of course the difficulty is with only a short eight months course all the teachers in training are practising at once. I do not know if you will find that condition outside of the Western Provinces, but where the whole student body to the number of three or four hundred are practising at once it is difficult to provide for them and difficult to make any departure from that with an eight months course, but I think it is obvious that the very best training that could be given would be more Rural experience, not only from the point of view of actual technique and content of the work, but also in consideration of the need of developing what is somewhat indefinitely called rural mindedness.

"We get at least 40 per cent of our students from Calgary alone, either resident there or having spent two or three years in High School and most students look forward to coming into towns as soon as they can. They find it difficult to go out to rural schools. While I am emphasizing that I do not know that I am committed to rural practice schools on school grounds. That would be a make-shift for it is not a rural situation. To work out some scheme would mean considerable departure from our present routine, but I notice in British Columbia

they spend a week at a time in a rural or city school. The rural problem is not so great there as it is here. The students we have spend two days in the rural schools, as many as we can accommodate."

NEED LONG FELT, SAYS MINISTER

After questions by Mrs. Parlby and J. T. Shaw, to which Dr. Coffin replied, the Minister of Education, Mr. Baker, said, "The necessity or desirability for having teachers better trained for the work they actually have to do when they begin teaching has long been felt by anyone who thinks at all about education. It is difficult within very easy driving distance of, say Calgary, to find enough rural one room schools that are accessible. This matter had not escaped the attention of the Department by any means and I had almost come to the definite decision that we must make an attempt, probably beginning this coming Normal School year, to do something in this matter, and the scheme that has appealed to me, if it can be worked out, is that we should either at the end of the Normal term or as it appears to me preferable, sometime during the term, send all these teachers out for a couple of weeks into a rural school, perhaps two and two, into schools recommended by the various inspectors as being in the hands of teachers capable of giving direction and assistance to the student who goes out. The term would probably need to be correspondingly increased in length. It will make some greater demand on the students to finance themselves, but the fees are very low. The cost to the student now, apart from subsistence, is not very high and I think we are coming to the time when we might, without decreasing too much our supply of teachers, demand a little further training than we have been getting. Just how feasible this scheme will prove to be we cannot tell until we get into it a little further. I would mention such a scheme as contemplative."

STANDARDS FOR ENTRANCE TO NORMAL

In reply to Mr. Gibbs, Dr. Coffin outlined his opinions on the questions of standards for entrance to Normal, as to age, academic training, and more discrimination with regard to the loan to Normal students. He said people from abroad were often appalled at the youth of our students, and commended the Department for having got back to the restriction in the matter of age limit to 18 years. Grade XII should be the minimum requirement for Normal entrance, and he urged the making it a condition that during the last year at High School the students know definitely whether they are going to try teaching or not, this to be accomplished by the expedient of what he termed "mutual" teaching.

Pupils had the notion, wherever they got the idea, that by taking out a loan they were sure to get through and obtain a school. Last year 8 or 10 students who had saddled themselves with loans, turned out to be deplorable failures. Discrimination was difficult; as to prophesy, with 400 students at the commencement it was impossible. He had suggested that no money should be advanced until after Christmas, and felt that the better plan would be to advance money only on a scholarship basis. Some people thought that the requirements for passing out were too stringent.

Mr. Ross, the Deputy Minister, gave further evidence along this line, after which a number of questions were asked,

and the matter of rural high schools was taken up.

THE QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Sam Brown, High River (U.F.A.), said: "We have, in our scheme of education, made provision to a considerable extent covering the education in cities, towns and villages and it is easy for the poor man to have his children educated, but there is another class of children to whom this education is not brought close enough. I refer to the children outside the boundaries of village or town whose parents are not able to send them to the high school. They may live five miles from the nearest graded school. I understand there is some legislation on the statute books at the present time for the joining together of four or more school districts to form a high school, but I understand few of these districts take advantage of these facilities?"

Mr. Gorman, Chief Inspector of High Schools: "I think it can be said with all truth that the boy or girl with only a public school training today is under a handicap and the need is plain, but I do not believe that a change can be made unless it is regarded as a public responsibility. I do not think it can be made with our presently organized school system. I say that for this reason, the individual rural school district is small in area; its resources are limited in the same way as its boundaries and the kind of service it can do is limited. . . Where High School instruction is introduced into the rural school I do not think the people are satisfied with the result they have obtained. . . I think nothing but the 9th Grade should be admitted. Occasionally 10 has been admitted, but it cannot be done unless under the authorization of the Inspector, and I think he too is pressed into giving the authorization because he knows there is nothing else available."

RURAL CONSOLIDATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

"A few years ago it was thought by bringing a number of school districts into association and bringing the children all together that would be a saving and give a better type of teaching. We have about 65 of these schools, but I do not think there is any inclination to increase the number. The financing is heavy and the long distances the children have to travel does not commend itself to parents. We have five of these rural consolidations for high school purposes. The idea is to operate one school at which high school training shall be made available and concentrate the students of all districts who have reached that stage in these schools. They are largely successful and are bringing excellent results. The legislation has been in force about six years and three were secured in the last two years. . ."

Mr. Galbraith: "Are there high school taxes separate from public school?"

Mr. Gorman: "In the operation of these rooms for high school purposes the cost is distributed over the districts entering into the consolidation on the basis of assessed values. It does not go above \$5 per quarter section. I think this is a splendid solution, but it is difficult to bring it into expression. We have tried out 100 cases to get these five. I think this is the way people reason. A man thinks you really are asking him to sign for an annual subscription to provide high school education for a certain number of children in a limited area. . . We require 25 per cent of the ratepayers to subscribe to the scheme before it is

voted on, when it requires an over-all vote of the districts.

NEVER EXCEEDED \$5 PER QUARTER SECTION

Mr. Smith: "What has been the effect where these consolidated schools have been organized in regard to the cost of the upkeep?"

Mr. Gorman: "It has never exceeded \$5 per quarter section on the land in the districts so consolidated."

Mr. Brown: "How are the trustees appointed?"

Mr. Gorman: "One trustee selected from each of the boards of the districts in the consolidation."

Chairman: "How many do you need to have registered as high school students?"

Mr. Gorman: "Fifteen, but they may include students of Grade VIII in order to make up that number."

Mr. Mihalcheon: "How large should these districts be?"

Mr. Gorman: "Four or five. The idea is the transportation problem is more or less eliminated as the older children are able to make their own way to and from school."

Mr. Andrews: "Do you not think that the fact that teachers are allowed to take high school work up to Grade X has some effect in regard to making provision for these high schools?"

Mr. Proudfoot: "I think we should hear Mr. Gorman's ideas on the subject."

PRESENT MACHINERY WON'T MEET NEED

Mr. Gorman: "I think if we reach the point where we can agree that there is a real need for high school instruction, and I think that is pretty clear, we must face making high school instruction available. I do not believe we can make it available with the machinery we have. . . I do not believe in many cases people will vote themselves into a narrow scheme like the consolidated schools although it works very well where we have got it. . ."

"I believe if the high schools became a municipal responsibility a tax rate over the municipality could be made to take care of high school needs. In that way we would be able to make some progress. I think the only way will be to spread it over the whole municipality. It might be that a working arrangement can be made with some of the towns and villages, but the trouble is now the towns and villages have gone as far as they need to go to meet their own requirements and they are not going to extend to take outsiders at less than cost."

Nelson Smith: "In that scheme do you suggest that the rural school in all its phases should come under the Municipal board, or is that for high school work only?"

Mr. Gorman: "I would separate the two for the reason that I think the other scheme is probably more than any person can reasonably expect to see brought about, although my complete convictions are if we are going to make any outstanding progress we need a larger administrative type of unit for all types of schools."

Mr. Roseborough, of Strathcona High School, spoke with regard to examination requirements, and made a number of suggestions in that regard. Mr. Barnett, of the Teachers' Alliance, enlarged on the suggestion of larger school areas, and the committee then discussed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS Colonies of Hutterites have settled in the Province and ob-

(Continued on Page 36)

The Advantages of Independent Economic Groups

By Wm. IRVINE, M.P.

The present session of Parliament is drawing to a close. There is a general agreement to prorogue on April 14th. The estimates have scarcely been touched at the time of writing and the Imperial Conference discussion is still before the House. It would appear, therefore, that about \$300,000,000, of estimates will be rushed through in a few days, or perhaps hours, without understanding or sufficient consideration.

The U. F. A. group endeavored to correct the present practice in respect of estimates when the rules of the House were being revised. Mr. Coote moved that the estimates for the year be divided among the standing committees of Parliament, thus saving time, since the committees could sit simultaneously. Some procedure of this sort would be more efficient too, because the officials of the various Departments could appear before the committees and give desired information, whereas under the present practice the Minister alone can be questioned and he, as a rule, knows little more about the details of proposed expenditure than the ordinary member. Evidently the Government finds the present practice more serviceable to party ends. For notwithstanding the appeal of the Speaker of the House to adopt Mr. Coote's proposal, Hon. Mr. Lapointe, speaking for the Government, refused to entertain the idea. So the old system goes on. Anything less business-like or less efficient would be difficult to imagine.

ALL CAME FROM FARMER MEMBERS

This session has been singularly free from anything original or daring on the part of the administration. The outstanding legislative measures have been those of last year. In this connection it must be observed that the Old Age Pension Bill, the Rural Credits Bill, the proposed amendment to the Grain Act and similar measures all came from the Farmer members who, owing to the peculiar political situation in 1926, held the balance of power. Under their influence the Liberal Government was forced to adopt the legislative program of the co-operating Independent Groups. So popular was the program that by it the Liberal Party won a victory in the last election in spite of some embarrassing complications. Being so completely committed to that program which, in fact, had in some cases passed both Houses, the Government could not escape from it.

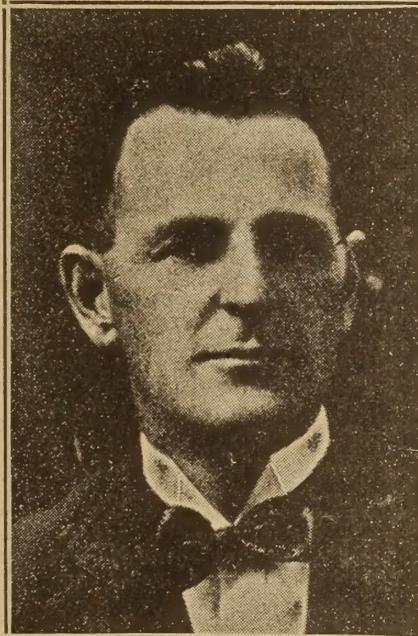
The truth of the matter is, however, that the harvest of this session is the fruit of the efforts of Independent Groups in the historic session of the last Parliament; although their efforts may never be fully acknowledged.

The Farmers' movement in the three Western Provinces in particular, should reflect seriously upon the above fact. While the Farmer Members of Parliament remained separate from the Liberal Party, they had a power even greater than their numerical strength would warrant. They actually pushed the Government forward through untredded paths of progressive legislation. Then came an election. Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King came West on the wings

of a Macedonian call. He pleaded that farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan should send Liberals to strengthen the hands of the Liberal Party in giving legislation beneficial to agriculture. Mr. Robert Forke, now Hon. Robert Forke, responded with his followers to this call, with the immediate result that as soon as Mr. Mackenzie King found himself with a Liberal majority his bowels of mercy closed.

DESTROYED FARMERS' STRATEGIC POSITION

Now the point of all this is that without Mr. Forke and the Farmer members who followed him into the Liberal camp, the Liberal Government would still be depending upon Farmer and other groups for its life. Holding such a position,



Wm. Irvine, M.P.

further advances along the forward course of the United Farmers program could and would have been made. But the entrance of Mr. Forke and a few followers into the Liberal Party destroyed the strategic position of Progressive Groups, and the only compensating issue of the political nuptials was a Cabinet position for Mr. Forke.

One Farmer member outside the Liberal party is worth twenty Farmer members inside the Liberal Party. A Liberal Premier got his majority and not only gives nothing, but uses that majority, made possible by Farmer members, to vote down tariff reduction so much desired by the agricultural industry.

PATH NOW NO LONGER OBSCURE

The path which was, to many, obscure a year ago, is now clear. Economic Groups, independent of either party are the only objective worth while. These groups did more for agriculture in one

session than Mr. Forke and his followers, as Liberals, will do in a thousand years.

In this connection may I be permitted to repeat at this time an editorial from the Canadian Forum under the caption "The Farmers' Friends," which appeared in your last issue:

"In our new Parliament the various groups that claim to represent the farmers' interests include the Liberals, the Liberal-Progressives, and the Progressive, U. F. A., and Labor members, making a total of 150 odd out of the 245 elected representatives. When the budget was brought down and was found to provide none of the tariff relief for the farmer that was promised him in the election speeches of these 150 members, Mr. Coote brought in an amendment, the gist of it being

'that this House regrets that the budget contains no effective provision for the reduction in the high cost of living insofar as such is due to the protective tariff.' Everyone knew that Mr. Coote's amendment had not one chance in a thousand of getting through the House; but the vote on it effectively demonstrated who are the true representatives of the farmer's interests, and we take pleasure in recording the names of the 21 members who stood by their election pledges: Messrs. Adshead, Bird, Campbell, Carmichael, Coote, Evans, Fansher (Last Mountain) Fansher (Lambton East), Gardiner, Garland (Bow River), Heaps, Irvine, Jelliff, Kellner, Kennedy, Lucas, Luchkovich, (Miss) Macphail, Speakman, Spencer and Woodsworth. The Liberals and Liberal-Progressives joined with the Conservatives in voting against the amendment en bloc."

WHAT IS CANADA'S REAL STATUS?

The report of the Imperial Conference is now being discussed. The action of the Government in respect thereto is as difficult to understand as it is to understand what the real status of Canada is, while the Prime Minister, who has declared on every occasion that he is the defender of democracy and an advocate of the supremacy of Parliament, has refused to give Parliament the chance to ratify or to refuse the deliberations of the Imperial Conference. The report of the conference is now being discussed on a motion to go into supply. The Leader of the Opposition was quick to move an amendment which reads in part as follows:

"That it is not desirable that this House should be deemed tacitly to have acquiesced in the declarations and recommendations contained in the report of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1926."

The amendment further declares that nothing of the Imperial Conference decisions shall become binding upon the Parliament of Canada "until approved by a formal resolution of this House; and that until such approval is obtained this Government shall not be deemed to be authorized to take any steps to carry into effect the recommendations contained in said report."

I have heard scores of speeches both in and out of Parliament having to do with

the national status of Canada. Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers hold that Canada is a free and sovereign state within a Commonwealth of Nations, while others equally able hold the view that Canada is a part of the British Empire. I do not know yet what our status really is, but I surmise that neither of these above positions is held by Canada, but that we are in the process of becoming a

nation, while we are legally and constitutionally involved in imperialism.

So far as I am able to judge there was little of importance accomplished at the last Imperial Conference, but that the sentiment or tendency appeared to be in the right direction. Accordingly, we were prepared to support the ratification of the report. But the Prime Minister assumes the right to secret diplomacy; assumes the right to commit Canada to

certain proposals without the consent of Parliament. In this way we are giving up a liberty which may be of greater service than any to be expected from an Imperial Conference. As to whether or not the Prime Minister will yield to our appeal for the submission to Parliament of all international proposals whatsoever, is yet in doubt. It is expected that the vote on Mr. Guthrie's amendment will come next Tuesday.

[Amendment defeated.—Ed.]

Immediate Action Necessary to Eradicate the Wheatstem Sawfly

General Infestation of Wheat Fields Will Take Place Unless Farmers Make United Effort to Destroy Pest — How To Go About It.

By Prof. E. H. STRICKLAND, University of Alberta

For the past four years we have advised farmers of Alberta to be on the watch for the first signs of Wheatstem Sawfly damage around the edges of their wheat-fields.

Inconsiderable as may appear to be the losses occasioned when a few fallen stems are seen, year after year, at the edges of the fields only, their presence is a certain precursor of severe losses in the near future unless every effort is made to eradicate the sawfly before it becomes thoroughly established in any district.

BEGINNING OF GENERAL INFESTATION

We regret to say that, despite our warnings, very little effort has been made in Alberta to forestall the inroads of this pest with the result that, in three widely separated areas, the sawfly last year swept through entire fields causing, in many instances, as much as from 65 per cent to 70 per cent damage. This is but the beginning of a general infestation of every district in Alberta in which the sawfly is now known to be present, even in the smallest numbers, unless the farmers are prepared to take definite steps for its suppression.

Before this general infestation of wheat fields takes place it is a comparatively simple matter for farmers, by a united effort, to keep the pest permanently out of their fields, but once severe damage has been caused it is doubtful whether, in our lifetime, it will be possible again to bring it under subjection.

We know, already, that a great portion of the eastern part of Alberta is affected by the sawfly and that, unless immediate steps are taken for its control, every district in this area will, in a few years' time be faced with heavy annual losses from this pest.

MAY BE TOO LATE NEXT YEAR

We cannot too urgently impress on every farmer that it may be too late next year, in your district, to avoid these losses and you will then enter on a new era of farming, similar to that now experienced in parts of neighboring Provinces. The only wheat that you can be sure of harvesting will be that which you cut while it is still green, or the sawfly will harvest it for you.

This year, throughout the greater part of the affected territory in Alberta, it is not too late to save the situation. Can

any farmer afford to neglect taking the necessary steps that will safeguard his future prosperity?

LIFE-HISTORY OF THE SAWFLY

A small wasp-like insect, the adult sawfly lays its eggs in the hollow straw of developing wheat stems during June and July. From these eggs emerge small legless grubs which travel downwards inside the straw, eating through the solid nodes, and leaving the straw filled with "sawdust". By about four days before the grain is ripening they have reached the bottom of the straw, though they remain inside it. They now turn round and crawl up to about ground level where they cut off the straw from the inside. The attached straw, with its well-filled head, falls to the ground with the slightest breeze. The grub remains in the stub, packs its open end with sawdust, and spins a delicate silken cocoon around itself. Here it passes the winter and turns to a sawfly by about the end of the following May. Early in June this sawfly pushes the sawdust packing out of the open end of the stub and is soon busily engaged in laying eggs in the next year's stand of wheat.

WHERE DO THE SAWFLIES COME FROM?

Sawflies normally live in the flowering stems of grasses. For as long as they remain there they will not do us any serious damage. Also, they will never become very abundant, because many other insects, their parasites, find the grubs while they are tunnelling down inside the grass stems and lay eggs in them through the sides of the stems.

The grubs of these parasites live inside the sawfly grubs and eventually kill them. In the following spring, instead of a sawfly escaping from the stub of the severed grass stem, parasites will emerge and will attack the sawfly grubs of the next generation.

TRANSFERENCE TO WHEAT

For some reason that we cannot explain, a few sawflies occasionally discover that they can lay their eggs in wheat stems just as satisfactorily as they can in those of grasses. It is these which attack the wheat around the edges of the fields. Fortunately for us most of the sawflies that develop in the wheat from their

eggs fly back to grass in the following spring. For this reason the infestation of wheat may be confined to the edges of the fields for several years, and no appreciable damage will be done.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN WHEAT

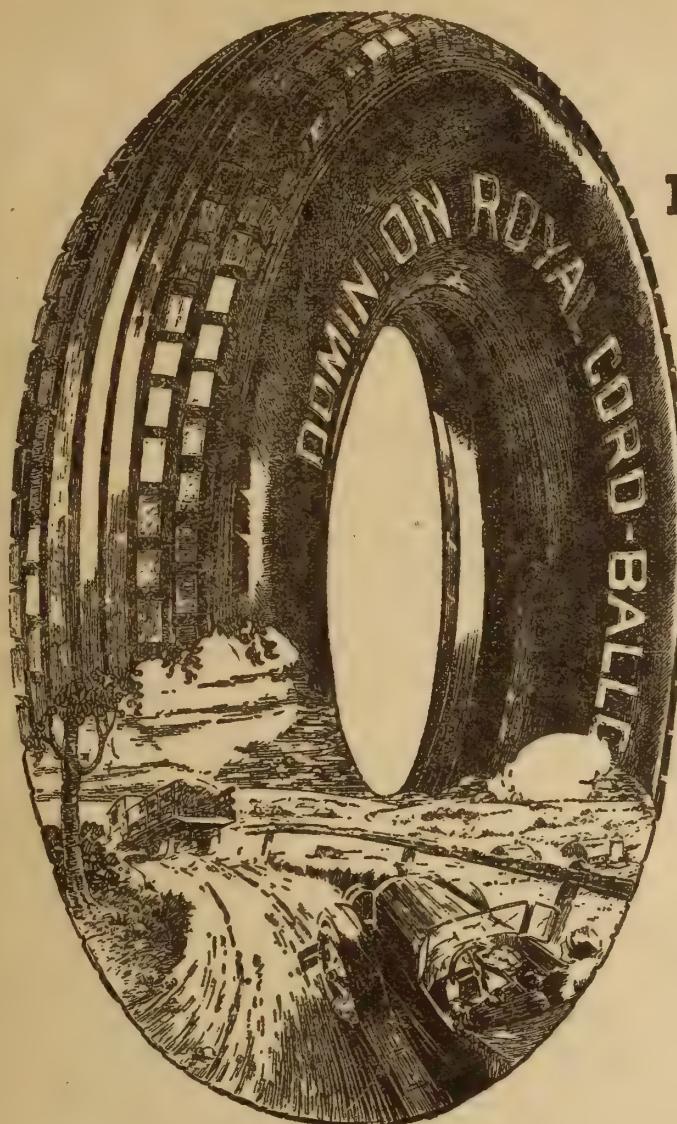
The parasites, which kill off most of the sawfly grubs that are living in grass stems, are unable to attack those grubs which are tunnelling in wheat stems. Why is this? Is it that their instincts do not lead them to seek sawfly grubs in wheat stems or is it that they are unable to reach the grubs inside the comparatively thick stems of wheat? We cannot answer these questions in the present state of our knowledge. In North Dakota, where for many years sawflies have caused severe losses to wheat, some of the parasites are beginning to attack the sawfly grubs in wheat stems, but in Alberta there is no sign of their doing so as yet. Here, for many years to come, we cannot look to the parasites to destroy any of the sawfly grubs in wheat, and even if they ever manage to do so they will never kill all of them, any more than they now do in grasses.

At the present time, then, practically every sawfly grub that lives in a wheat-stem will develop ultimately into an egg-laying sawfly, even though most of those living in grass-stems are killed by parasites.

"WHEAT" VARIETY OF SAWFLY FORMED

As we have seen, in the early years of sawfly transference to wheat, most of the sawflies that escape from the wheat stubs in the spring return to grasses in order to lay their eggs. This state of affairs cannot, however, last forever. The wheat-inhabiting individuals practically all survive while most of those in grass-stems are killed by parasites. For reasons, into which we cannot enter here, it can be shown that, as soon as there are almost as many sawflies escaping in the spring from wheat stubs as there are from grass stubs, a strain or "variety" of sawflies that prefer wheat to grass-stems will be established in the district. From that year onward the sawflies that escape from the wheat stubs do not return to grass, but they fly throughout the wheatfields and infest them from end to end. In this manner they entirely escape from their

(Continued on Page 33)



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What the Dominion Budget of 1927 Means

People's Interests Received Proper Attention When Farmers and Labor Held Balance of Power, but Now Government has a Majority with Help of "Liberal Progressives," Who Have Lost Their Independence, Interests of People are Ignored—Government Neglects 90 per cent of Canadians For Benefit of Wealthiest Ten Per Cent.

From *The Canadian Forum*, Toronto

The most significant thing about the budget is that Mr. King was holiday-making in Atlantic City while it was being passed through the House. The budget usually embodies that part of the Government's legislation which most directly affects the economic interests of the various classes in the community; if it contains any measures which threaten to redistribute the existing burden of taxation, then is to be expected the great parliamentary battle of the year; then must the champions of the Government gird up their loins and prepare for a fight to a finish; every captain must be in his place, the general must spend weary nights planning his strategy for the campaign, and day after day he must lead and inspire his forces on the field of action.

EXCHANGE COURTESIES WITH HEREDITARY ENEMIES

In the spring of 1926, when the Liberal leaders were forced to bring in a budget containing some really Liberal measures, Mr. King perhaps entered the battle against the monied interests with reluctance, but he fought it out with skill and tenacity, he endured the heat and the burden of the day with the rank and file of his allied forces and emerged from the fray not, it is true, with all the prizes his cohorts had coveted, but with some spoil and no little credit. How different is the case today! Mr. King takes his ease in Atlantic City instead of facing angry men at Ottawa, and on Parliament Hill his captains exchange courtesies with their hereditary enemies in a manner that betokens, if not a lasting peace, at least an armistice.

NOTHING FOR TORIES TO FIGHT ABOUT

There is no battle at Ottawa over this year's budget. To the Tory opposition it offers nothing to fight about. It is a budget that might have been presented to Parliament by a Conservative Government instead of a Liberal one. These are its clauses regarding taxation: a reduction of 10 per cent in all rates of the income tax, a cut of 20 per cent in the sales tax, a cut of 25 per cent. in the excise on matches, the reduction of the stamp tax on cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., to a flat rate of two cents on all such documents over ten dollars in value, and the abolition of the stamp tax on overdrafts and advances. These reductions in taxation, estimated as amounting to \$27,000,000, are made possible, we are informed, by the increased prosperity of the country, which is confidently expected to bring such increases in revenue through the remaining channels of taxation as will cover all necessary expenditure.

A BUDGET FOR THE GREAT VESTED INTERESTS

The fact that Canada is prospering to an extent that makes tax reductions of \$27,000,000 possible cannot but be grati-

After a careful analysis of the Dominion Budget of 1927, the Canadian Forum, a monthly magazine which numbers among its contributors some of the most eminent of Canadian economists and members of the faculties of Canadian universities, comes to the conclusion that the Budget is designed to serve the great vested interests which have the ear of the Government, while the interests of the masses of the producers are ignored.

The "Canadian Forum" draws very much the same moral as Mr. Irvine, in the article published elsewhere in this issue. It shows that the fruitful program of legislation in 1926 was due to the fact that the Government lacked a majority and had to meet the wishes of the Farmer and Labor members. It shows also that the Members now styled Liberal-Progressives who have lost their independence, are submitting to the reactionary influences in the Liberal party.

fying to every Canadian; tax reductions should be the more welcome in view of the Liberals' election pledges that a cut in taxes would be made. The regrettable aspect of these budget provisions is that they consist of reductions in direct taxation such as would have been made by the Conservatives had the people of the country placed them in power instead of the Liberals, and further, that the Liberals' pledges to lower the indirect taxation imposed by the protective tariff have been broken again. The Liberals and their allies, the Liberal-Progressives, were elected on a low tariff platform, and the voters who put them in are now asking why, since the promised cut in taxation is possible, the reduction has not been made by lowering the tariff in accordance with Liberal and Progressive principles instead of by lowering direct taxation in accordance with the wishes of the vested interests.

The answer to this question is, of course, that the voters who elect the members of the House of Commons, and who gave the Liberals and Liberal-Progressives a majority in the present Parliament, are always disregarded once they have fulfilled their function of placing a party of politicians in power. It does not matter which of the old parties they put in, the members of either will ignore them once they get there.

HOW THE PEOPLE CAN COME INTO THEIR OWN

In the last Parliament, by a great stroke of luck, the strength of the two old parties was so evenly matched that the two dozen Farmer and Labor members who represented the interests of

the great mass of the people were able to hold the balance of power, and the result was the production of more legislation for the benefit of the working people than had ever been passed in a decade.

During the election campaign last autumn it was hoped that the disposition of forces in this Parliament would be such that the Labor and Farmer members would again be able to exert an influence on the Liberals out of all proportion to their numbers, but in fair relation to the majority of electors whom they, and they alone, represent. For a little while after the election it was a question whether the Liberal-Progressives, whose support was essential to the Government, would prove to be "Liberals" or free traders, but Mr. Robb's budget confirms the belief that they have been won over by the old guard of the Liberal party—Mr. Robb, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Euler and their friends—who apparently consider the present tariff a low one and mean to maintain it where it is.

Mr. Malcolm, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who acted as budget apologist for the Government (Mr. Robb having contented himself with a brief statement of facts), made this quite clear. A furniture manufacturer himself, he took the opportunity to defend the 30 per cent general tariff on furniture on the ground that the general tariff on woollen goods is 35 per cent and pointed out that furniture stock had shown as rapid a rise recently as Penman's, which has risen in two years from 152 to 186, or Dominion Textile, which rose from 68 to 107 in a like period. Mr. Malcolm might have gone further and cited the general tariff of 35 per cent on cotton goods and 35 per cent on silk goods as proof that even the tariff on woollens was in no wise exorbitant or extraordinary, but since there was no effective opposition to the budget he did not have to extend himself in defence.

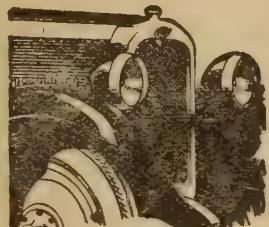
WHO IS THE "AVERAGE" CITIZEN?

Mr. Malcolm compliments his colleague, the Finance Minister, on having dealt so directly for "the second consecutive year with the burden of taxation which falls on the average citizen." Like the rest of his kind who now control the Government, he seems to believe that the "average citizen" is the business man who comes under the income and stamp taxes (for nobody believes that the reduction of the sales tax from 5 to 4 per cent will make any appreciable difference to individual consumers).

Yet the people affected by the income and stamp taxes do not make up 10 per cent of the nation. They represent the classes which are articulate, the classes which command the influence of the press and the trade, manufacturing and financial organizations, and which are, therefore, the only classes

The Most Beautiful CHEVROLET

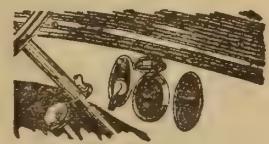
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The new full-crown fenders, the newly-designed radiator and the bullet-type head lamps give the car an air of smart distinction.



The new Tire Carrier provides a more rigid support for the spare tire and also adds to the appearance of the car.



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Among the improved features of the Most Beautiful Chevrolet are—Smart new bullet-type head and cowl lamps, massive new radiator shell, impressive full-crown fenders, luxurious upholsteries; new sliding seats in Coach model, new instrument panel with co-incidential ignition and steering lock; new remote-control door handles; new sunvisor; new larger steering wheel with knurled grip; new gasoline tank equipped with gauge; new air cleaner and oil filter and a host of other features too numerous to mention.

And, still more amazing fact, the Most Beautiful Chevrolet in Chevrolet History—incorporating all these refinements, is selling at NEW, LOWER PRICES—the Lowest for which Chevrolet has ever been sold in Canada.

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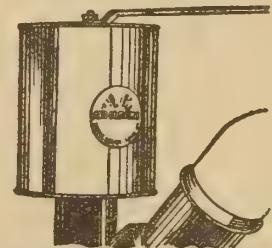
Roadster	\$655.00
Touring	655.00
Coupe	780.00
Coach	760.00
Sedan	865.00
Landau Sedan	930.00

Cabriolet	890.00
Roadster Delivery	655.00
Commercial Chassis	490.00
Utility Express Chassis	645.00

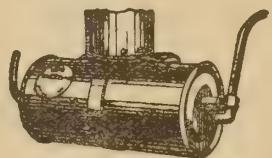
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New Sliding Seats in Coach Model give ease of access and egress and greater comfort for front-seat passengers.



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that politicians ever take into account. But the people who are really our "average citizens", the primary producers who compose 90 per cent of our population and create most of our national wealth, do not stand to benefit by this budget at all.

To them it makes little difference whether a man with an income of \$5000 a year saves an odd dollar on his income tax; to them it is of no importance whether cheques are cashed or business documents stamped; an actual cut of 1 per cent from the sales tax will make no difference to their family budgets by the time their purchases are passed over the retailer's counter; and if they save ten cents on their matches during the next year that will be about all the Robb budget will benefit them.

WOULD HAVE SPOILED MR. KING'S HOLIDAY

If the Government had had the courage to implement its tariff pledges, then indeed the average citizen might have benefitted from the budget. A general cut in the tariff, even a cut in the tariff on some of the necessities of life, like clothing, foods, implements—and furniture—would have made a real difference in the cost of living. For it must be remembered that of the indirect taxation drawn from the people by the protective tariff, only the fraction collected on imported goods goes into the Government's coffers—the balance going into the pockets of the local manufacturers of the protected articles. And a cut in the tariff that would reduce Government receipts by \$27,000,000 would therefore save the consumers three times that amount in their family budgets. But if the Government had decided to keep its promises on the tariff, its members would have had to face as hot a fight with the protected interests as they had last year; they would have had no leisure to enjoy the fruits of office, and Mr. King would not have had his little holiday in Atlantic City. Mr. King has chosen the easy path; but for the politician there is always a fly in the ointment, and as our Premier strolls down the board walk it must disquiet him to know that his old free-trader friends at home would like to see him walk the plank instead.

Correspondence

Pool Prices Beat the Market Every Time

Farmer Cites Four Years' Experience in Reply to Grain Trade Propagandists

Editor, *The U. F. A.*:

I have at hand the circular sent out by the N. W. Grain Dealers, and it certainly does make interesting reading. They think just the same of us farmers as they have always done, that is, the other fellow seems to think he must do the thinking, figuring, and summing up.

I would like to give you my experience in the four years of Pool operating. I have marketed half of my crop of wheat that was paid to the former owner of my farm outside the Pool, and not one year have I been able to get what I received from the Pool. I sold all my crop before the Pool was operating in 1923, outside the Pool, had it on cars by October 1st and got 2 cents premium; yet the Pool was able to get a better price, and since

I have gone back that far, I might just as well go back to 1922, when I received 78 cents for No. 1, and back to 1921, when I received 99 cents at Fort William for No. 4. I do not know what the freight was, but it netted me around 70 cents. It is too bad that we have so much tough and damp grain—grain that would have made No. 1 and 2, but is going 3 and 4 tough. It is a great loss but cannot be helped. Yet we are getting more for it than we would be getting for No. 1 if the Pool were not in operation.

COST OF WAITING FOR PRICE TO RISE

If the non-Pool farmer received \$1.51 in 1925 and 1926, as the North West Grain Dealers claim (and I must say they have a most unfair way of arriving at the average price) I do not believe that he would clear the \$1.45, as there is interest and storage charges which would bring the total down considerable, and I have reason to know, as it cost me about 2 cents per month to wait for the price to go up. Conditions have changed some since the Pool has been in operation. I have noticed that after the rush of non-Pool grain the price strengthens. This year has been an unusual one as there was a shortage of ships to take away the grain. I hope the new contracts will soon be out. I have not heard anyone say that the Pool was not a good thing or that they would not sign again. Yours for a prosperous year,

H. W. GLASENER.

Ryley, Alberta.

GRAIN TRADE PROPAGANDA

Editor, *The U. F. A.*:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter that I wrote to the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, Winnipeg. Will you please print same in *The U. F. A.*?

I believe it would be a good idea if all the Pool farmers would write the said Association to show them that they are not asleep. In my mind the propaganda the N.G.D. Assn. are carrying on is a good thing for the Pool. IT SHOWS WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH STAUFFER.

The Northwest Grain Dealers Assn.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:

Your Pamphlet re "Facts on Grain Marketing" to hand.

I have not taken time to fully read this Life Saver of the farmer, but it is rather surprising that the North-West Grain Dealers should all of a sudden take such a vital interest in trying to see that the farmer gets a square deal and that he gets away from this "Bunk" of Wheat Pool Propaganda.

At present the Wheat Pool is the only possible chance that the farmers have to escape the clutches of the North-West Grain Dealers Association who are now flooding the country with their Anti-Pool Propaganda, trying to make the farmer believe that they (The North-West Grain Dealers Association) are the only real friends of the farmer and that the Wheat Pool is an organization trying to get some easy pickings from the fool farmer, whom the North-West Grain Dealers Association consider their lawful prey and who are now doing all in their power to prevent any other organization from plucking the farmer from their hands.

Will the North-West Grain Dealers Association please explain just why they are now so keenly interested in trying to see that the farmer gets a square deal?

Prior to the Wheat Pool you never

heard a peep from this Association re the farmer not getting what their wheat was worth.

I am not going into figures on prices of wheat prior to the late war or after the war up until the formation of the Wheat Pool, but it is quite evident after comparing prices of wheat before the formation of the Wheat Pool and then after the Pool was formed, why the North-West Grain Dealers Association are so anxious to discredit the Pool.

The easy pickings that the said Association has enjoyed for many years seems to be in danger; hence their eager desire to protect the "Goose that laid them the Golden Eggs". Please let the farmers gather for themselves the Golden Eggs for a while.

I am pleased to see your Association putting on such an active campaign trying to discredit the Pool with the farmer. The bigger "The Howl" the larger the next sign-up for the Wheat Pool. So please keep up your "HOWL."

From a firm believer and member of the Wheat Pool.

JOS. STAUFFER.

Olds, Alta.

A QUESTION FOR MR. CHRISTIE

Editor, *The U. F. A.*:

In your issue of March 16th, Mr. G. Christie writes as follows: "It was quite plain that the resolution dealing with a method of giving expression to the group idea of political representation was insufficiently understood, seeing that an amendment which in no way added to, or changed its content, but served only to confuse its purpose, was adopted."

Now I think it is up to Mr. Christie to tell us how and in what way this amendment confused the U. F. A. delegates. It was, and still is, my opinion that this amendment clarified the situation. However, I am not going into detail until we hear further from Mr. Christie.

Yours truly,
Big Valley, Alta. E. A. HANSON.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

Editor, *The U. F. A.*:

A "Co-operators' Day," as suggested by C. Dolding, in your issue of March 9th, would, I feel sure, be a big incentive both to the consumers and producers movement.

This could take the form of a picnic, several Locals in each district meeting in a big rally, the Pool Directors of the district with other speakers, to address the gathering.

The month of June would be a suitable time, when the weather is warm and the people can get around with their cars.

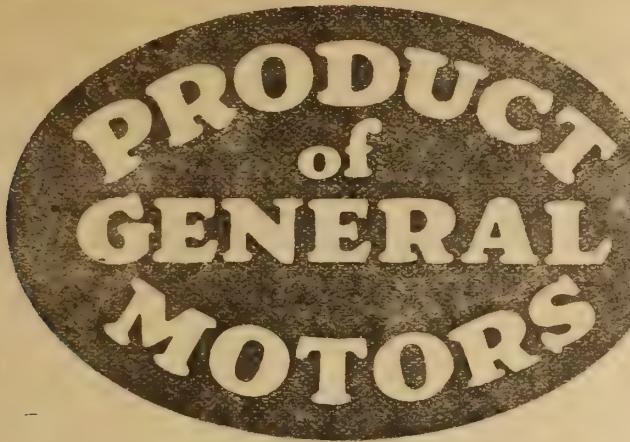
You are reaping the benefit of co-operative marketing; now is the time to duplicate your efforts, and reap the reward of co-operative purchasing.

A two weeks' National Co-operative Campaign was conducted in the month of February by the English Co-operative Consumers' Associations, the result being an increase of 10,000 new members.

Our immigration policy is bringing to us people that have been cradled in co-operation and are anxious to join up with the movement here when the opportunity presents itself.

The members of the Co-operative League are prepared to give all information, and render every assistance possible.

Yours sincerely,
T. SWINDLEHURST
Edgerton, Alta. Secretary



Over 275,000 Satisfied Users

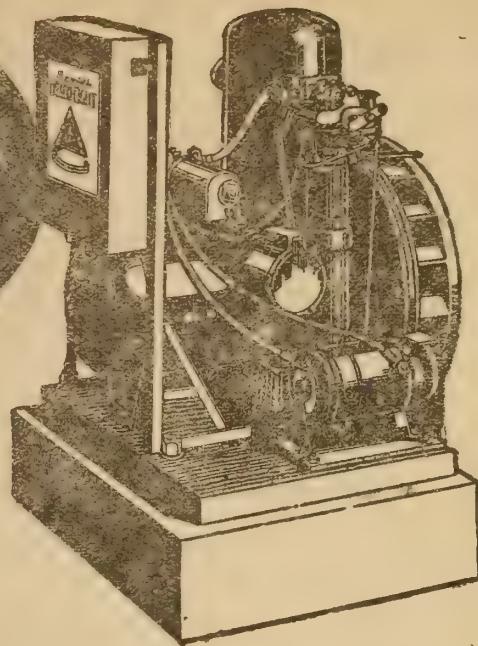


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Over One Hundred and Thirty-five R.O.P. records.

Over Five Hundred Registered Cattle.

Forty of the best bulls ever produced at Strathmore now on offer.

The most important step to be taken in connection with Herd Improvement is the selection of a Sire.

Excellent opportunity now for selection of suitable sires of breeding age for your herd improvement. Young bulls with splendid R.O.P. backing and superior show ring quality.

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE:

G. H. HUTTON

Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry C.P.R., D.N.R., Calgary, Alta.

or

G. H. JONES

Manager, C.P.R. Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta



YOUR
Appearance



Depends
on Your Hair!

Nothing is so destructive to a young man's good looks as poor, thin, dull hair or baldness. Older men realize the youthful appearance of healthy hair, and give their's better care. Both young and old will benefit from the L-B Treatment—for L-B Hair Tonic restores as well as preserves the growth, life and lustre of the hair—at all ages, and at all stages of hair troubles. The treatment is sure and easy, and the results are guaranteed.

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The guaranteed hair grower—money back if not satisfied. Take no substitute—insist on L-B.

Two Months' Treatment \$1.50.
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At Drug and Dept. Stores, or by mail from
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News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Wheat Pool Lectures

In the last issue we published No. 2 of a series of short lectures contained in a booklet we have prepared for our members. Any one may obtain copies of the booklet by writing to the Department of Education and Publicity.

Lecture No. 3 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ALBERTA POOL AND ITS RELATION TO THE CENTRAL SELLING AGENCY

The area of Alberta is 254,000 square miles and its population is 607,584. There are 368,550 people living in rural communities.

How Delegates and Directors are Elected

For the organization purposes of the Alberta Wheat Pool the Province is divided into seven main Districts. Each of these Districts is divided into ten Sub-districts. Each Sub-district is represented by a Delegate elected by the Pool members of the Sub-district in which he lives. Each main District is represented by a Director who is chosen annually by the ten Delegates from his District. The seven Directors constitute the governing body of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The by-laws of the Association provide for the recall of District Delegates and Directors. The Delegates are elected each summer. Every Pool member is furnished with a list of all the Pool members in his Sub-district; also a nomination paper. Any member can be nominated providing there be the signatures of ten members on his nomination paper. The nominations must be in the hands of the secretary by June 15th. Each member receives a ballot paper, upon which are the names of the nominees, which he is asked to mark and return to the Pool Secretary before July 31st. Voting is done by the preferential system.

The Functions of Pool Locals

The Alberta Pool also has 260 locals. Each local has a chairman, a secretary, and any number up to five directors. The locals have no authority or managerial responsibilities respecting Pool operations. They are formed on a purely voluntary basis. The chief functions of the local are to keep in touch with the Head Office and Pool officials, arrange meetings, distribute Pool literature and keep all members in the community posted on the operations of their organization. The Pool locals have rendered invaluable service to the entire organization. Without local organizations the Pool could not possibly keep in touch with its members as well as it has. Moreover, the local organizations save the Pool a great deal each year. On a number of occasions local officers, by distributing Pool news have saved the Pool \$2500—the cost of sending a circular to each member.

Every Community Should and Can Have a Local

Any group of members at any point in the Province may form a local at any time. Any member who wishes to form a local may receive the necessary instructions, by-laws, forms and stationery from the Pool Secretary at Calgary. The locals are not only of great assistance to the central organization but they are of great service to the members in the country. The local secretary is notified regularly from the Head Office regarding all important Pool matters; consequently he is able to furnish members with up-to-date Pool information at all times. Any community without a local is strongly urged to take steps to form one.

Who Governs the Selling Agency?

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., has complete charge of selling all the grain of the three Provincial Pools. The Provincial Pools take delivery of the grain and turn it over to the Central Selling Agency when it reaches the terminal markets. The Selling Agency sells the grain and after deducting the actual costs of selling, remits the proceeds to the individual Pools on the basis of amount and kind of grain delivered. The Selling Agency is governed by a Board of nine Directors, three from each Province. The three representatives from each Province on the Central Board, are elected by and from the Provincial Boards.

Rapid Development is Reported in Co-operation in Egypt, Russia, Finland, Iceland and Sweden

The cotton growers of Egypt are forming co-operative societies, one of the main purposes of these societies being to improve the quality of the product, as a rapid depreciation in the quality of the cotton has resulted from the mixture of the seeds of various kinds in the cotton gins.

The Government is assisting these societies with a large loan.

Cotton is the most important item in the export trade of Egypt and, with the exported cotton seed, makes between 80 and 90 per cent of the total exports from that country.

The co-operative movement has been forced upon the fellahs by the marketing methods, as the cotton passed through the hands of such a multitude of merchants and traders before it reached the consumer, that very little was left for the producer.

Progress in Finland

In Finland, the Central Agricultural Supply Co-operative Society has a membership which includes 359 co-operative purchasing and marketing societies; 194 co-operative dairies, 357 co-operative credit societies; 65 agricultural associations, and 31 other co-operatives. The turnover in 1925 amounted to 219,091,873 Finnish marks.

Co-operation in Hungary

The Co-operative Association of Hungarian Farmers has rapidly increased in membership since the war. The share capital of the association at the conclusion of the last financial year amounted to 1,604,887,400 kroner. The reserve fund amounted to 960,000,000 Krs., and the savings deposits to 4,433,543,700.

The Icelandic Co-operatives

There are 7,500 members in the societies affiliated to the Icelandic Co-operative Wholesale Society. The majority of these are farmers who sell their products as well as purchase their goods through their society. The funds of the society amount to about half a million kroner, and those of the various affiliated societies to an aggregate of about three and a half million kroner. Agricultural and other products, such as salted mutton and lamb, live sheep and horses, wool, sheepskins, sealskins, eider-down, train oil, split cod, etc., are exported through the wholesale society. The Society has also a train-oil refinery of its own at Reykjavik.

Co-operative Dairies in Sweden

Sweden has 646 co-operative dairies as compared with 939 other dairies. But although the co-operative dairies formed less than half of the total number, their aggregate business was twice as great as that of the other dairies. Their milk supplies were obtained from 75,629 persons as compared with 33,741 for the other dairies.

Co-operation in Russia

Last year a special organization called "The Grain Centre" was established among the grain producers of Soviet Russia, not including the Ukraine, for the purpose of encouraging co-operative marketing. The Grain Centre was started by forty-seven organizations of agricultural co-operatives and it united in this one organization 1,800,000 farms. Similar centres are already in operation for the marketing of butter, poultry, flax, potatoes and other products.

It is not generally known that co-operative marketing is developing at a very rapid pace among the Russian farmers. The grain marketing co-operative in Soviet Russia proper has increased from 5,350,000 bushels in 1922-23 to 36,700,000 bushels in 1925-26. It is estimated that during the present

year the co-operatives will handle over 100,000,000 bushels of grain. It was the rapid growth of this co-operative marketing of grain which made necessary the formation of the Grain Centre, which we have just mentioned. This Grain Centre will operate entirely on its own, within the general organization of the agricultural co-operatives, and it is expected that it will give greater efficiency to the co-operative marketing of Russian grain.

This Grain Centre starts with ample financial backing. Its capital is raised partly by subscriptions among the 1,800,000 members and partly through a special allotment of \$500,000.00 from the agricultural co-operative societies. In addition, the Government has provided for the operation of the Grain Centre, credit up to \$2,300,000 for a period of five years, and for the purpose of grain

purchasing the Central Agricultural Bank provides banking facilities of \$2,000,000 and the State Bank provides credit up to \$8,000,000 during the grain rush. It will thus be noted that this new Russian grain marketing institution starts out well-equipped financially. About 50 per cent of the grain purchased by the Grain Centre is purchased on commission for the State Bank, which runs a chain of grain elevators for the consumers' co-operatives and the State grain corporations. This shows to what extent Government institutions and the co-operatives are working together, to prevent exploitation of the Russian farmer through private enterprise in the grain trade. The membership of the agricultural co-operatives of the Soviet Republic is now about 7,500,000. The membership of these co-operatives has nearly tripled during the last two years.

The Treatment of Grain for Smut

In *The U.F.A.* on March 30th we published an article on treating grain for smut. The last paragraph of the article, due to typographical errors, contradicts the first paragraph. In the first paragraph it is quite correctly stated that oats cannot be properly treated by spraying, but in the last paragraph (under the heading of advantages of vapor treatment) the statement is contradicted by the statement that the vapor method is suitable for treating oats. We ask our members to disregard entirely the last paragraph of the article. We have just received authentic information which shows that the vapor treatment for smut is wholly unsatisfactory.

Enormous Annual Loss Due to Smut Largely Preventable

Western Canadian farmers lose millions of dollars every year (farmers in the United States lose very much more) by producing smutty grain. When we realize that smut is almost entirely within the farmer's control and may be prevented by treating the seed (which costs very little and takes very little time) the tremendous annual loss is simply appalling. It is bad enough to lose millions of dollars every year due to uncontrollable diseases and pests, but there is no excuse for such heavy losses due to smut. It is hard to believe, but true nevertheless, that only about fifty per cent of the farmers, according to a survey made by the Dominion Seeds Branch, treat their grain for smut.

Co-operative Experiments in Smut Control

The Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, and the Dominion Experimental Farms at Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Rosthern and Scott, Sask., and Lacombe, Alberta, conducted a series of experiments in smut control in 1926. The results of these experiments are summarized below. We would like all farmers to read the summary carefully.

Wheat Smut

Three seed treatments using formalin and "Corona" and "Moeoco" copper carbonates respectively, were run at each of the four co-operating stations. The untreated check plots developed considerable smut, while very little developed in any of the treated plots except the formalin-treated one sown at Brandon. In this case the seed may have become contaminated after treatment from a dirty bag.

The brands of copper carbonate that were tested, satisfactorily controlled smut. These brands belong to two classes, one containing 50 per cent copper and the other with 20 per cent copper content. The latter brands are extended with various inert ingredients such as calcium carbonate, colloidal silicates, etc. Both classes are about equally effective. "Corona" colloidal copper is not superior to the copper carbonates. Du Pont dust No. 12, an organic mercury compound, gave promising results as far as one can judge from a single test.

The organic mercury compounds, Semesan, Uspulum, Germisan and Tillantin, that were used as wet treatments gave about the same degree of control as the copper carbonates.

Formalin decidedly depressed germination. This depression, however, is not nearly as marked in the field as shown by the percentage stand or by the yields. The stimulating effect of the organic mercury compounds is very marked under greenhouse conditions, especially when Semesan or Uspulum are used. Dusting seed with copper carbonate may be done weeks in advance of sowing without injury to the germination.

Formaldehyde Gas Treatment

Careful and elaborate experiments with the gas or vapor treatment proved it to be wholly ineffective in preventing smut in wheat and decidedly injurious to the germination of the seed.

Covered Smut in Common Oats

The experiments demonstrated that formalin only can be relied upon to destroy smut in the common susceptible varieties of oats. Copper carbonate and other substances tried, failed to give any satisfactory results. Germination tests showed also that formalin does not impair the germination of oats as it does wheat. Copper carbonate and sulphur, however, satisfactorily control covered smut in hullless oats.

CREDIT SOCIETIES IN SIAM

Siam has now seventy-seven co-operative credit societies with 1,414 members. The purpose of these organizations is to aid the rice growers of that country. These societies are assisted and encouraged by the Siam government.

All Members Should Have Seed Tested

Much Wheat in Country is of Low Vitality

There is a tremendous amount of wheat in the country which has very low vitality or germinating power. Due to the very unfavorable harvest conditions which prevailed over the Province last autumn, a great deal of the wheat was severely damaged. Wheat which is damaged is very frequently unfit for seed, as its power to germinate and produce healthy seedlings which can withstand the cold wet spring weather is low.

A Simple Operation

All farmers should have their seed tested for germination. The nearest Provincial school of agriculture will be pleased to test it for you. It is a very simple operation which any farmer can do at home. Plant a few samples, one hundred seeds in each sample, in a small box containing warm, moist soil or between two layers of moistened blotting paper. The soil or blotting paper containing the seeds should be kept in a fairly warm place and watered frequently. Seven to ten days after the seeds are planted the number of healthy sprouts should be counted in each sample and an average of all the samples taken. Grain which does not produce a fairly high percentage of strong seedlings should not be used for seed. The amount of seed sown should be varied in accordance with the vitality of the seed. For instance, if you plan to sow a bushel and one-quarter per acre, assuming 100 per cent germination, and you find your seed tests only eighty per cent (i.e. only 80 of 100 seeds planted produce strong sprouts) you should sow a little over a bushel and one-half per acre.

Must Make Allowances

You should always bear in mind that the conditions in the average field are not so favorable for germination as the conditions under which you test your seed. It is quite possible that seeds will produce sprouts in a small box of soil behind the kitchen stove, or between warm, moist blotting paper, which will not produce sprouts under field conditions. This means, of course, that when estimating the amount of seed to sow you should consider your seed lower in vitality than your test indicates and make the appropriate allowance.

Due to the low vitality of much of last year's crop, farmers should guard against using seed which will not stand the treatment for smut. Untreated grain may sprout under favorable conditions which will not germinate after being treated for smut.

IS CO-OPERATION PERFECT?

Old and disillusioned co-operators must not smile at what they will think, according to their temperament, the audacity or the naivete of the question. "Perfect?" they will say, "by no manner of means"—and then they will run over in their minds this and that imperfection with which they are familiar, writes the well-known contributor "Sentinel," in the *Scottish Co-operator*.

It is not we who ask the question. We but repeat it after a group of our young co-operators who have, in good set terms, been debating the matter. And it must be a satisfaction to our veterans to know that amongst these young co-operators there was found a large measure of sup-

port for an affirmative answer. In this attitude veterans will see a reflection of their own early enthusiasm.

Compared With Its Rivals

The movement of today is, alas, full of imperfections. It does the wrong things very often; still more often it does the right things in the wrong way; its sins of commission are many, and its sins of omission still more numerous. But nobody who has looked closely into it, and has means of comparing it with what its rival trade organizations are doing, can doubt that it approaches much more nearly to perfection than any of them.

If, however, we, knowing the errors and weaknesses from which the movement suffers, can afford to smile at the question when applied to the societies, we can and do feel an assurance of rightness if we apply it to the inner principle of the movement. For co-operation is plainly the law of the universe. In that sense co-operation, as a means of securing peace, plenty, and harmony for mankind, is the perfect way, and in the ultimate the only way in which these blessings can be secured.

Russian Grain on the British Market

BY R. P. AVRAMOV

(Chairman of the Russo-British Grain Export Company)

The position with regard to grain exports from the U.S.S.R. has considerably improved this year as compared with the previous one. In the first place, the harvest of 1926 was more than three million tons above that of 1925, totalling approximately 74 million tons. In 1913 the harvest was 88 million tons.

The quality of Russian grain generally is very high, and the consignments already exported this year have given the greatest satisfaction to customers.

As a result of improvements in the organization of the grain collecting organizations, and still more owing to the fact that the grain reserves in the hands of the peasantry are now far more considerable than they have been at any period since the conclusion of the war, this year there has been a steady flow of grain on the home market and grain collections have proceeded without any interruptions and with no great fluctuation in price. The general tendency of prices has been to fall. Thus, the highest price reached this year for wheat was 108 kopeks per pood, the lowest was 99 kopeks; whereas last year the price varied between 119 and 172 kopeks per pood.

The total amount of grain collected by the State organizations on the home market during the six months July to December, 1926, amounted to 7,200,000 tons, as against 5,300,000 tons during the same period in 1925. The success of the grain collecting operations has, naturally enough, had a favorable effect on export.

Peasants Now Consume More

It should be noted that the area under grain in 1925 was 226.5 million acres as compared with 253.8 million acres in 1913, and that the grain in harvest approximates much more closely to the pre-war figures than to the grain exports. This is largely due to the fact that the peasantry now consumes larger quantities of grain than it did in pre-war days. Although the Soviet authorities desire to encourage grain exports as much as pos-

sible, they are not prepared to do this at the price of lowering the standard of living of the people at home, as used to be the case in Tsarist days.

Nevertheless, exports, too, have increased considerably. Thus, the amount of grain exported between July and December, 1926, was 1,664,336 tons, while during the same period in 1925 the total amount exported was about 1,200,000 tons. The grain exports included 708,057 tons of wheat; 168,816 tons of rye; 396,585 tons of barley; 244,840 tons of oilcakes, etc. The proportion of these exports that went to Great Britain was 302,561 tons, which included 149,293 tons of wheat and 96,653 tons of barley. Indeed, Great Britain obtains no inconsiderable part of her total grain supplies from the U.S.S.R. Thus, from October to December, 1926, the proportion of Soviet wheat imported into Great Britain was 580,000 quarters, or about 10 per cent of the latter's total imports of wheat. In October the proportion was as much as 20 per cent, whilst during October and November, 1926, about a third of the total barley imported for fodder into Great Britain was supplied by the Soviet Union.

Both Sides Share in Profits

The value of the grain imported into Great Britain by the U.S.S.R. between July and December, 1926, amounted to 3,415,129 pounds. It should also be added that considerable profits are made in this trade, not only by British grain merchants, but also by British shipping companies, since 25 to 50 per cent of the grain exports from the Black Sea ports alone to all foreign countries is carried in British vessels. In addition, considerable sums are spent in insurance, storage, brokerage, etc., all of which provide profit to British merchants and employment to British workers. Moreover, the company engaged in exporting grain from Russia is a mixed company—the Russo-British Grain Export Company—composed of British and Soviet capital, so that both sides share in any profits made on the export of grain from the U.S.S.R.

It is anticipated that the amount of grain still to be exported from the U.S.S.R. will be at least as much as that exported during July to December, 1926, and that the total exports will exceed last year's and will amount to over 3,000,000 tons.

It may be said that British firms have so far been willing to finance the Russian grain export trade. The advances received by the Russo-British Export Company referred to above have at times been over 3,000,000 pounds.

The success of the grain export trade from the U.S.S.R. is of vital interest to British business men and to British workers. In the first place, the more grain the U.S.S.R. puts upon the world market the lower the price of grain in Great Britain. Secondly, the Soviet purchases of machinery, equipment and raw materials are largely paid for by Soviet exports, not only of grain, but of other products, particularly agricultural products. The extended production of the latter depends to a certain extent on Soviet ability to import machinery, and this grain depends on the possibility of obtaining sufficient long term credits.

Agricultural production in the Soviet Union is increasing year by year. This is naturally followed by a growth in the purchasing power of the peasantry and the consequent increase in the imports of agricultural machinery, fertilizers and other goods for the village population.

The Soviet Union Monthly, March, 1927.

Do You Realize?

DO YOU REALIZE that a Co-operative Marketing Association is merely a group of farmers working together to dispose of their product to the best advantage?

DO YOU REALIZE that the men who are striving to develop this system of marketing are working in the interests of the producers of every section and that the men on the outside of the association receive benefits from the increased prices just as the members of the association do?

DO YOU REALIZE that if the co-operative marketing association should fail, and that if the farmers had to go back to the old system of marketing, defeated and disheartened, they would be more helpless than ever before when they went to sell their products?

DO YOU REALIZE that those who are opposing the co-operative marketing movement are usually those whose personal interests are in danger from the movement? Those opposers are in most instances individuals who are more anxious to get profits out of the farmers than to get profits for the farmers?

DO YOU REALIZE that you have always been compelled to sell the products of your farm on a buyer's market rather than on a seller's market? That, when you went to town with a load of grain in most instances you did not even know the grade of your product, much less the market value of it, and that in nine cases out of ten you simply handed the produce to a buyer for what he was willing to give you?

DO YOU REALIZE that co-operative associations are organizations of human beings, and that the management of these associations is in the hands of men like you—who are as conscientious and honest as you are, and as human? These men are liable to make mistakes, not intentionally—sometimes in judgment and sometimes merely mechanical errors; but in every instance their anxiety is to do the best for every member of the organization?—*Texas Farm Bureau News*.

Expert Opinion on Pool's Price Influence

The broad outlines of the market continue to be very much the same as for some time past. There is a large world supply and large world requirements. The conviction is growing that continental requirements are greater than hitherto reckoned, but as the season advances we find that also supplies are greater than the early estimates. We mentioned last week an increase of about 4,000,000 quarters in the United States surplus, and there can be little doubt that Russia will exceed the estimate (5,000,000 quarters) by a substantial quantity; probably a million quarters more will be exported. Australia may furnish more than we have reckoned, for we allowed for some disappointing yields from late crops and for fire losses, but it seems the outturns generally were so good that the losses were scarcely noticeable in the Commonwealth compilation. On the other side, we have Canada with a full surplus, but finding a scarcity of top grades, whilst Danubian countries, Chili and India are not shaping at all well, but we never expect much from these shippers now.

In the near future we must expect further large shipments and big arrivals at importing places. It goes without saying, such supplies favor lower prices,



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— JOHN MOSER,
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but this has been the case for many past weeks and still, on the whole, the market holds up very well indeed. We are inclined to think this is due, perhaps at least in part, to Pool marketing, but undoubtedly the wide demand and general talk of short supplies in the usual deficiency countries gave great encouragement to all sellers. We think the Pool managers must feel their tactics have been successful, but they have been greatly favored by the international position. Canada has had almost a monopoly of strong wheat, and Australia white wheat too, has had to meet no severe competition. We may note here that efforts are to be made to extend the influence of the Pools. In May next a Wheat Growers' Conference will assemble at Kansas City, at which the main subject of discussion will be a proposal aimed at regulating the flow of wheat into European markets. Russia is willing to send a representative to the conference. This statement is likely to cause some hard thinking on the part of buyers. If the selling side of the market is to be controlled by a world-wide organization, will it not be necessary for buyers to protect their interests by a similar organization? Individual buyers would be wholly at the mercy of united sellers.—From George Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*, March 15, 1927.

Australian News

A pleasing feature of farm life in recent years is the growth of the community feeling among the men on the land.

This movement, due doubtless to the spread of education, the telephone, and the motor car, which have broken down the isolation to which farmers in the old days were subjected, is being reflected in the business activities of the farming population.

No longer do the farmers allow the petty jealousies of life to stand in the way of individual interests; but rather is the tendency to trust their fellow farmers and to join with them in any movement designed to improve conditions for the mass.

The spread of the co-operative spirit and the creation of co-operative marketing organizations in rural districts, are merely symptoms of this get-together movement; and the extraordinary success that has invariably followed co-operative efforts has proved the wisdom of such efforts.

Nor is this tendency to co-operate for mutual advantage confined to any particular district or country. Community of interest is causing farmers in British Dominions to look to one another for support in marketing their products to the best advantage.

Australian delegates from Co-operative organizations amongst wheat growers in Australia have attended conferences in America, and Canadian delegates have recently visited Australia to urge the orderly marketing of wheat in overseas markets common to the two countries.

Not the least of the benefits directly attributable to the Co-operative effort is the determination of farmers no longer to rely upon Governments to solve the farmers' difficulties. It has created a sturdy spirit of independence and a resolve to make farming a business and not a gamble. Political soothing syrups no longer appeal to the wheat farmer. Experience has shown him that the best men to handle the farmers' business are the farmers themselves. In the Co-

INCREASE IN POOL MEMBERSHIP

During the month of March, 124 wheat producers joined the Alberta Wheat Pool bringing in a total of 10,235 acres. This brings the total membership up to 38,956. The greatest increase for the month was in the Edmonton district, where 48 members joined, and the next greatest was in the Lethbridge district where 33 new members signed contracts.

operative Wheat Pool he has found a way to realize his products to the best advantage; and never again will he revert to the commercially suicidal policy of individual marketing with its losses and disappointments.

Co-operative marketing brings a double advantage: It benefits the producer and the consumer. It is not a threat to the consumer, but a contribution to the stability of supply and markets, and it is able to do this because it practically eliminates the speculative element from the wheat-growing industry.

The function of the Co-operative Pool is not to create artificial prices or to "corner" a commodity. It is a way of minimizing as far as possible the recurrence of "slumps" and "booms." It commands more favorable treatment in regard to freight and insurance on export surpluses, and it almost, if not entirely, banishes the speculator from the wheat business.

Certain interests will oppose the Co-operative Pools Movement as long as possible, but each season will find them less successful in deluding the farmers, for the reason that the wonderful success of those pools is daily improving the lot of the farmer.

Money talks; and the increased size of the farmers' incomes, brought about by the Co-operative Pools, is the most eloquent of all appeals.—From *The West Australian Farmers Gazette*.

BREVITIES

DELIVERIES AT COUNTRY POINTS

The farmers of the Western Provinces have delivered at country points over 312,000,000 bushels of wheat.

DELIVERIES TO THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL

Sixteen million bushels of this year's wheat crop were delivered to the Wheat Pool of Western Australia by February 1st.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN WHEAT

European countries are consuming foreign wheat at a rate of from sixteen to seventeen million bushels a week, and must continue to do so for the next few weeks until their own crops are available.

TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA

The total trade of Canada during the 12 months ending February was \$2,295,000,000, while in the 12 months ending February 1926, it was \$2,221,000,000 and in the same period ending February, 1925, it was \$1,878,000,000.

NAVIGATION ON GREAT LAKES

It is expected that navigation on the Great Lakes will open about April 15th. Supplies of wheat east of the lakes are getting down to small figures and considerable activity is anticipated in shipping circles when the waters of the lakes are open.

WORLD WHEAT CROP

The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the total world wheat crop, excluding production in Russia and China, at 3,441,000,000 bushels as compared with 3,400,000,000 bushels in 1925.

ALFALFA HAY GROWERS

The latest co-operative venture in Alberta is an Alfalfa Hay Growers Association organized recently in the Eastern Irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Don H. Bark is the manager. This co-operative will handle the hay production of that district.

CO-OPERATIVE OIL COMPANIES

More than fifty co-operative oil companies are doing business in Southern Minnesota. The products are retailed from service stations; from bulk stations through tank trucks and from curb pumps. Only a few lines are handled, two grades of gasoline, one of kerosene, about fifteen grades of oil and four grades of grease and hard oils. One company had net earnings of \$37,278 in 1926 and refunded to its patrons \$33,000.

SCHOOLS OF CO-OPERATION IN INDIANA

Fifty evenings were given to a study of co-operation this past winter by farmers of Northern Indiana. Five co-operative schools, each occupying an evening a week for ten weeks were held between November 8th and January 21st. The special object of the schools was to instruct leaders in the various communities in regard to the essential facts and principles of co-operative marketing.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA

In Australia three large milk distributing companies have united to form the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Milk Co. Australian co-operative bacon factories are amalgamated to form a federation to improve marketing conditions and put the industry on a more satisfactory footing. An Australian maize council has been formed with a committee from each state. This council is made up of two delegates from each state committee together with a maize expert from the Department of Agriculture.

POOLS AND WHEAT PRICES

In contrast to the South American grain trade, the North American wheat market continues to be very quiet. The chartering of tonnage for grain from Argentina has been an outstanding feature of the freight markets this year, whereas very little "tramp" tonnage has been taken from North America. Quiet conditions are normally to be expected before the reopening of navigation in the St. Lawrence in the spring, but this year an exceptional quietness may be attributed partly to the policy of the growers, by whom the pooling system is now practised. Canadian wheat seems now to be generally "held above" the market. Whether this policy will be justified for

(Continued on Page 26)

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HANDICAPS of the RURAL SCHOOL

By LEONA R. BARRITT

In our last article we spoke of the worker's realization of the need for more and better education. What are some of the stumbling blocks which must be overcome, or greatly mitigated, in the present system of rural education, if we are ever to arrive at a satisfactory standard of efficiency, and ever to evolve a school system which is at all adequate to the demands of present day conditions?

FROM THE TEACHER'S STANDPOINT

From the standpoint of the teacher, the average rural school presents so many difficulties that the majority graduate to the town or city at the first opportunity. There is the difficulty of obtaining suitable boarding accommodation; the distance a teacher is often obliged to walk; the cold lunch at noon eaten at the school, thus allowing no moment of rest or privacy from nine in the morning until often five o'clock in the evening; the distance from post office and railway station; and the sense of loneliness and isolation. These are all very real and vital factors which we rural people, with the comfort and company found in our own homes, with the flivver or the horse and buggy at call, are only too prone to overlook or minimize. Then last, but not least, there is the number of grades to be taught, in many cases the lack of proper equipment, and, compared with the town or city, the insufficient remuneration.

GRIEVANCE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

But the story does not end there, by any means. The general public has its grievances also. The rural school is the training ground of the inexperienced teacher—the green Normalite of anywhere from seventeen to twenty years of age, often rushed through a one-teacher high school, and consequently with a very poor academic preparation, no teaching experience to speak of, and utterly unequipped in every way to cope with one of the most difficult problems in the whole field of education; viz., the eight grades of the rural school. Added to this is the utter absence of any supervision. The yearly half-day visit of the inspector is almost totally worthless, so far as any help to the teacher is concerned, for there is barely time to test a few of the classes in the most important subjects, and no time to show the teacher how to teach these subjects. No matter how faithful the inspector, with the large territory to be covered it is absolutely impossible to ascertain with any accuracy either the weaknesses or the strong points of the teacher unless that teacher remains in the same school and receives a visit from the same inspector during two or three successive years—much less to render the necessary aid.

Compare with this situation that of the city, where the teacher with one or two grades has the oversight of the principal, the superintendent of the city schools, and the annual visit of the provincial

inspector as well. One is over-supervised, while the teacher needing it most has no supervision at all. The result is that the green hand at the business makes more or less of a mess of things the first year, and, if sensible and determined, seeks a different school the second year where he or she strives to avoid some of the mistakes of the first. Then after serving a probation and learning by experiment, the successful teacher obtains a village, town or city position. I who write, many of those who read, have served just such an apprenticeship.

And who suffers from our good-intentioned but wrongly-directed effort? The subject of the experiment—the rural child. The continuity of the work is broken, time is lost, and the valuable knowledge of the individual child acquired by the first teacher has to be learned anew by her successor. For these reasons we find in the higher grades of many—perhaps it is safe to say most—rural schools that the pupils are from one to three years retarded, besides knowing appallingly little of the work which they are supposed to have covered.

Then there is the further grievance of the trustees whose highest aim is to keep down the taxes and who consequently "hires" the "cheapest" teacher, not realizing that he is penny wise and pound foolish; and the trustee or trustee's wife who becomes peeved because a child is not promoted, or is punished, or suffers some other triviality, and forthwith sees to it that the teacher is "fired." In other words, progress can be, and is, seriously retarded because the school district is the unit for taxation and everything else, and the educational affairs of the district are in the hands of three local authorities who, unfortunately, only too often have no knowledge whatever of educational standards or educational requirements.

NEED FOR HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES

But the chief grievance today, and of all our crying needs, the one that cries the loudest is the need for high school facilities. Grade IX is being taught in public schools where from the standpoint of numbers and grades, of teacher and pupils, it is an outrage. But *que faire?* The school law calls for compulsory attendance up to 15 years, which, heaven knows, is young enough. But if a child passes Grade VIII at 13 years, as he should if he is ordinarily bright and ordinarily well taught, or at 14, no further facilities are afforded him. Too young to send away, and probably not the means to send him even if it were desirable, the already over-worked public school is called upon to make up one or two years of high school, or a very great injustice is done the child. Ordinary commonsense shows the task to be impossible, particularly if most of the grades of the elementary school are being taught; and as Mr. Gorman, Chief Inspector, told the Trustees' Convention, "Someone, somewhere, suffers." The prob-

bilities are that all suffer—both high and public school pupils and the teacher as well.

Advanced educationalists are complaining these days that for *education*, the drawing-out or developing process, we have substituted *instruction* or the pouring-in process. But *education* becomes very difficult—in fact, well-nigh impossible—with eight grades to teach. Pupils are lucky if they get good *instruction*. When high school work is added, even *instruction* ceases. The process becomes *cram*. And if the pupil is a sufficiently good crammer, and the teacher a good drill-sergeant, he may succeed in passing all six compulsory subjects. The number of failures attest that the process is not easy.

Perhaps over a large part of the Province for some time to come we shall have with us the elementary school of eight grades with the school district as the unit. But this at least we should realize: such system does not in any way measure up to modern ideals or standards. Above all, this washing our hands of all responsibility for the child once Grade VIII is passed is undemocratic in the highest degree, unjust, and from the point of view of preparation for the class struggle which is so fearfully real, and in which we ourselves are engaged, the policy is short-sighted in the extreme.

What are we to do about it all? In the next article I shall try to present the views of some prominent educationalists on these problems, together with the attempts of some older countries to solve them.

Making Our Meetings Interesting

Dear Farm Women:

The task of making our meetings interesting is not, unfortunately, a matter of concern to all; to some it is merely a matter of being entertained at the meetings. To the real workers, however, in each organization, it is, I know, a vital question, for unless some earnest thought is given, the meetings can very easily develop into a mere afternoon tea. Afternoon teas have their place in life and the mere meeting together of busy farm women once a month is a great pleasure and also a necessity. All work and no play makes as dull a girl of Jill as it does a boy of Jack, and we need the relaxation and the sympathetic intercourse of our neighbors.

MAKE MOST OF OUR OPPORTUNITY

If we stop there, however, we are not making the most of our opportunity of meeting together. Besides being amused we want to feel we have been edified as well. As I have said before, "The greater the opportunity, the greater the responsibility," and we women have claimed and obtained the right of equal citizenship with the men, so we must realize our responsibility and make the most of our opportunity of our meeting together to study the questions of the day and become as far as in us lies good citizens, good mothers and good home makers.

If we make the meetings too much of

a study class they are boring to some, so we must try and interest all. Have you ever tried having an oral paper? Call it "The Voice" or what you will, have an editor who will prepare a short thoughtful editorial, and then have the editors and sub-editors for different departments. One may be, for instance, Current Events, which can be divided into Provincial, Canadian and Foreign. Then we can have all sorts and kinds of departments as our Local offers opportunity, each one under a different member, Household, News of the Organization, Poultry, Garden, Fashions and not forgetting the Joke Editor.

These have the double effect of making us study something up for our Department and of making many take part. If it is too trying for anyone to remember her notes, she can read them.

Many new ideas, I am sure, will come to your mind as you work on this thought. I offer it merely as a suggestion, hoping it may prove of some use in some Local preparing its programme.

Yours sincerely,
"U.F.W.A."

LOCAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZED FARM WOMEN

PROFIT FROM SALE OF WORK

Westlock U. F. W. A. Local realized a profit of \$61.00 from a sale of work and afternoon tea held in February, reports Mrs. Ivan Garrison, corresponding secretary.

KEYSTONE U.F.W.A. CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

The seventh birthday of Keystone U.F.W.A. was celebrated by an entertainment held at the home of Mrs. Eben Roy. The early part of the evening was occupied by a program by the school children, and after lunch there was a progressive game of cards, with four prizes.

DISCUSS INTERESTING PAPERS

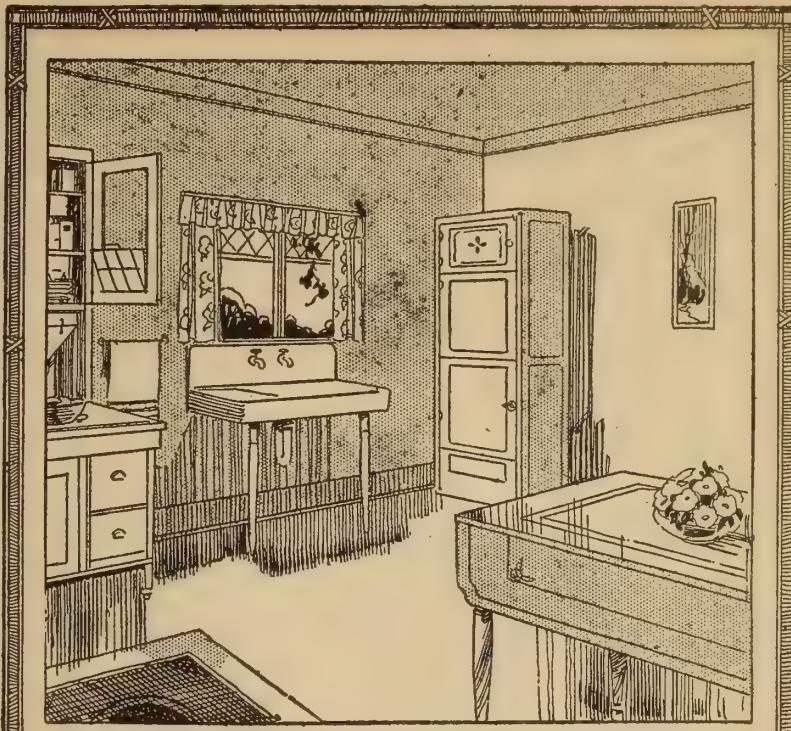
Last year's program of the Olds U.F.W.A. Local included some interesting papers, on the value of organized play; Sir Gilbert Parker; medical research; world peace; home beautification, etc. There was a balance in the treasury at the beginning of 1927 of \$120, after all obligations had been met.

PRESENT PURSE OF GOLD

A purse of gold was presented to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hanstead, on the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding, by Mrs. C. A. Watters on behalf of the Rosewood U.F.W.A. Local. This Local contributed \$50 towards the cost of a piano for the school, writes Mrs. J. A. Laing, secretary.

GRIMSHAW HAS INTERESTING PROGRAM

Grimshaw U. F. W. A. Local began the year's program with a cooking demonstration by Mrs. A. B. Smith. A darning and buttonhole demonstration by Mrs. W. Stuart and another cooking demonstration by Mrs. Geo. Forbes were features of the second meeting. New methods of preparing eggs, and an address on First Aid, are the chief items arranged for April and May meetings.



Cheerier Kitchens!

The kitchen is the housewife's workshop. It should be a cheery place! You can make your kitchen bright... colourful... sanitary... germ proof... labor saving... by the application of

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK
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The essential oils produce the flavor.

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Housewives
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"More Bread and Better Bread"
and Better Pastry too.

USE IT IN ALL
YOUR BAKING

Bread is Your Best and Cheapest Food



100

GIVES SYNOPSIS OF DOINGS IN PARLIAMENTS

Synopses of proceedings in the Federal and Provincial Parliaments are being given at each meeting of Stettler U. F. W. A. while these bodies are sitting. A short talk on current events is included in each program, as well as a roll call on a selected topic. The following subjects will be discussed during the year: Immigration, Health, Temperance, Education, Canning, Social Service, Co-operation, Child Welfare.

MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED

Meetings of Carstairs U.F.W.A. Local are well attended, and the members take a very keen interest and display readiness to do their share of the work, writes the secretary, Mrs. S. A. Stuck. The year 1926 was very successful financially, as there was a balance to the good after meeting the election expenses, etc., and contributing to the Red Cross and to the Hall building fund. An interesting program is being followed this year, including discussions of such subjects as Discoveries of Western Doctors, Intelligence Tests, Famous Cathedrals, Home Decoration, besides reports on the work of the Local.

CONVENTION ADDRESSES PRINTED

The annual reports of the president and conveners of committees of the U.F.W.A., and the address of Hon. Irene Parlby, have been printed in pamphlet form, copies of which are now available at Central Office. One copy has already been sent to each U.F.W.A. Local Secretary, and additional copies can be secured for ten cents each.

Interesting Series of Programs for Women's Local

Mrs. Carlson Submits List of Useful Programs Followed in Lethbridge District

"I am sending you some programs which we are trying to put over in the Lethbridge district, and which I think would be useful to all U.F.A. organizations in helping to beautify our Province," writes Mrs. T M. Carlson, of Cardston, Director for Lethbridge. "If the programs were taken up properly, I am sure the result would be a great benefit in both health and beauty in our rural districts."

The list follows:

PROGRAM FOR MARCH 1st

(The Farm Buildings.)

Singing—"O Canada." Roll Call and Minutes. Song: "My Little Grey Home in the West."

Address: "Building a Home in Canada"—Desirability, opportunities, advantages, location.

Location of House—Sightliness, Drainage; Convenience; Kind of House.

Other Buildings—Barn—Style; Convenience to house, water, work, pasture, cleaning. Ice House—Location; Necessity.

Chicken House—Size; Kind; Does it pay farmers to have a fenced run for chickens?

Granaries, Garage, Cellar, etc.

Discussion to bring out points—five minutes.

Discussion of March U.F.W.A. Bulletin

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Dr. C. E. Messenger
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Third Floor, Leeson-Lincham Block
CALGARY

PROGRAM FOR MARCH 15th

(The Farm House)

Singing: "The Maple Leaf." Roll Call and Minutes. Song or Reading.

Address: "Furnishing the Home."—Useful Furniture; Floor coverings—cotton, carpets, rugs, paint. Windows—curtains, drapes, flowers.

Home Conveniences—Need of: Washing machine, churn and butter worker, sink, disposal of sewage, disposal of garbage, conservation of water, coal bin and wood supply, any homemade convenience.

Discussion on Topic.

PROGRAM FOR APRIL 1st**The Planting of Trees and The Farm Garden**

Singing. Roll Call and Minutes. Recitation "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer.

Why Trees?—Beauty, comfort, protection, soil drifting.

What Kinds: (also shrubs).

The Farm Berry Patch.

The Wind Break.

Song: "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

Address or Paper on: "Early Spring Work in Garden"—Pruning; Bulbs; Hot Beds—(What should plant; when should plant it); Cold frames.

Discussion on Seed Grain, Potatoes, Garden Vegetables and Flowers as to best varieties for districts. Ten minute paper, "Women's Work in Connection with Garden and Poultry on Farm."

PROGRAM FOR APRIL 15th

(Civic Pride)

Singing: "O Canada." Roll Call and Minutes.

What Is Civic Pride?—Usefulness; How encouraged (co-operation); First steps—Join U.F.A.; develop good-fellowship; sustain the laws; clean up premises; clean up all public premises.

One of the first steps in a clean-up program is to eliminate the HOUSE FLY—One fly killed in the early spring means 968,774,576,530 in September, according to U. S. Bulletins.

In case of the fly, prevention is better than cure; many diseases are spread by flies as: typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery; tuberculosis, spinal meningitis, etc.

Commence eradication by: Destroying breeding places; removing manure piles; cleaning corrals and barns; cleaning other outside buildings; clean up road allowances; disinfect barns and out-buildings.

Form committees to visit and report at end of season all work done.

Appoint day for community clean-up of roads and school.

Have you contributed to the Junior Conference Fund?

Among the Juniors**GIBBONS JUNIORS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING**

At the annual meeting of Gibbons Junior Local, Mr. Storie, U.F.A. Director for E. and W. Edmonton, spoke on co-operation between the Juniors and Seniors, and Miss Carson, Junior Director, spoke of the necessity for the younger members to train themselves to take their share of responsibility.

PRESENT THREE ACT COMEDY

A three-act comedy, "Deacon Dabbs" put on by the Delburne Junior Local, drew a crowd of over 200 people. Kenneth Campbell, Georgie Campbell, Fred



Most Popular Cheese of all

The new $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Kraft Cartons are most popular.

Kraft Cheese is *all cheese*—the most delicious you ever tasted.

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EVERWHERE

Rich!

The Syrup that is rich in food value. You'll enjoy its wonderful flavor on pancakes, puddings and bread.

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\$4.10

FARMERS!

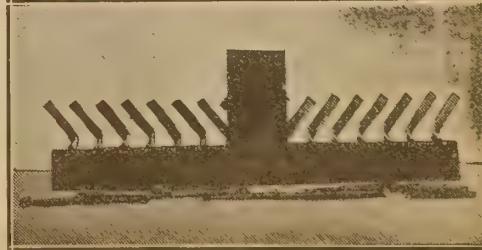
Increase your yields 50 per cent with the use of the Big Blade Weeder. They pay back their price many times by eradicating the weeds which take the strength from your growing grain. Also form a mulch which retains the moisture and stops drifting.

\$66.00 F.O.B. Blackie, Alta.

LIBERAL REDUCTION TO AGENTS

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BLACKIE, ALBERTA



Wells, Mary Kurp, Carl Blair, R. Kuffler, Jack Duncan, Frances Kurp, Nellie Bain and Mary Kuffler were the members of the cast, and their performance drew from the audience round after round of applause. The play was given at Louisa also, and the two performances made a profit of over \$100 for the Local.

JUNIOR PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MEETINGS

Charles Mills, President of the Junior Branch, recently addressed Junior meetings at Beddington, Strathmore, and Floral Local. President Wood, and Miss Hull, Junior secretary, also spoke at the Beddington and Floral meetings. Plans for meetings at Ardenode and Dalemead had to be abandoned on account of the condition of the roads.

Attractive Program for University Week

As in former years, the daily program for the University Week for Farm Young People is a very full and attractive one. In the mornings there will be separate lectures for boys on practical agriculture, and for girls on domestic science and home nursing. Nature study, field work in botany, geology, entomology, etc., are provided for the first part of each afternoon, to be followed by games and recreation, and in the evenings there will be illustrated talks, addresses, and community singing. The program will be provided by the staff of the College of Agriculture and other members of the University staff, assisted by outside speakers.

The University Week will be held from June 8th to June 14th, inclusive, and is open to farm young people between the ages of 16 and 25. A fee of \$1 should accompany registration form, which will be refunded at the end of the week. Board will be supplied at the University for \$12.50 for the entire week, and this will be the only expense apart from railway fare and a little pocket money for incidentals.

SUCCESS FROM START TO FINISH

"A great success from start to finish," was the St. Patrick's social given by the Wilson Juniors, according to a report from the secretary, Miss Molly Coupland. "The school was prettily decorated with green and white streamers, and some flowers, and was packed to the doors with people. For the program we had songs, choruses, recitations, piano and violin selections, and a sketch, 'Bonnie Maggie.' After the program the drawing took place, then supper was served and dancing continued until the small hours of the morning. \$115 was taken in, and the proceeds will go towards sending delegates to the Junior Conference. We are

JUNIOR U.F.A. SENTINEL

A copy of the "Junior U.F.A. Sentinel", published at Dalemead under the editorship of Charles Hornstra, has just been received at The U.F.A. office. This bright little paper contains a number of short articles and news items of especial interest to Junior members, and a creditable number of advertisements. Material intended for publication in the "Junior U.F.A. Sentinel" should be forwarded to the Junior Secretary, Miss Hull, U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

giving the members all a chance to go, and we will divide the money between them. This will mean that they will have to bear a little expense themselves, but not very much."

NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

(Continued from Page 20)

the farmers remains to be seen, but it is a disconcerting influence for millers, who are not in the same position that they once were to form their own ideas of the future course of prices in accordance with a careful study of world supplies and requirements. Lower prices may be indicated by the operation of the law of supply and demand, but the "pools" may try for a time to avoid its effect by holding wheat from the market. Sooner or later, however, the law will operate.

—From The London Times, Mar. 11, 1927.

BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS

The Burley Tobacco Co-operative mailed cheques for six million dollars to its members recently. This distribution brings the amount paid on the 1925 crop to \$18,361,395, and the total amount paid on the crops of 1921 to 1925 inclusive to \$151,032,896, an average of \$17.37 per hundred pounds. The association still has on hand about 93,600,000 pounds of the 1923, 1924 and 1925 crops, on which further payments will be made when the tobacco is sold. Full settlement has been made for the 1921 and 1922 crops, the association having paid \$23,449,352 for the former year's tobacco and \$49,423,795 for the 1922 crop. Two payments have been made on the 1923 crop and also on the 1924 crop. As the next payment on these years will be a final one, it cannot be made until all the tobacco for the year is sold.

The Campaign of Misinformation by the Grain Trade

Trade Now Distributing Alleged "Information" which It Knows to be False.—What the Facts Are.

Many of the arguments advanced by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association are scarcely worthy of an answer. The answer to many of them must be apparent to every reader of their propaganda. To inform those members who have not secured the misinformation published by Pool opponents, parading as farmers' friends, we give the nucleus of and the answer to several of their favorite arguments contained in their little booklet entitled, curiously enough, "Facts on Grain Marketing."

Who Pays for Anti-Pool Propaganda?

The Pool opponents are continually repeating that the cost of the propaganda they put out is not paid for by farmers. Who else can possibly pay for it? The farmer who delivers his grain to the private companies makes possible their profits and in the long run must pay any expenses they incur to induce him to continue to deliver his grain to them and continue to increase their profits.

Grain Trade Knowingly Distributes False Information

The grain trade lays great stress on the fact that the final payments made by the Pool for the 1923, 1924 and 1925 crops were less than the open market "average" prices during the same years. As this discrepancy was greatest for the crop of 1925 they emphasize that year most. They quote, quite correctly, that the final Pool payment for the 1925 crop was \$1.45. They also contend that the open market "average" price for the crop year was \$1.51 basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. The interpretation placed upon these facts, however, by the grain trade is grossly unfair and misleading. Moreover, the false interpretation is no mere accident, as the grain trade is bound to know that their interpretation cannot possibly be justified. The quoted "average" of \$1.51 was obtained by adding together all the official daily closing market prices and dividing the sum by the number of days—301. There are scores of different averages. In making a statistical study the type of average which is selected will depend on the data with which one is dealing. The average selected should be the one which gives the truest

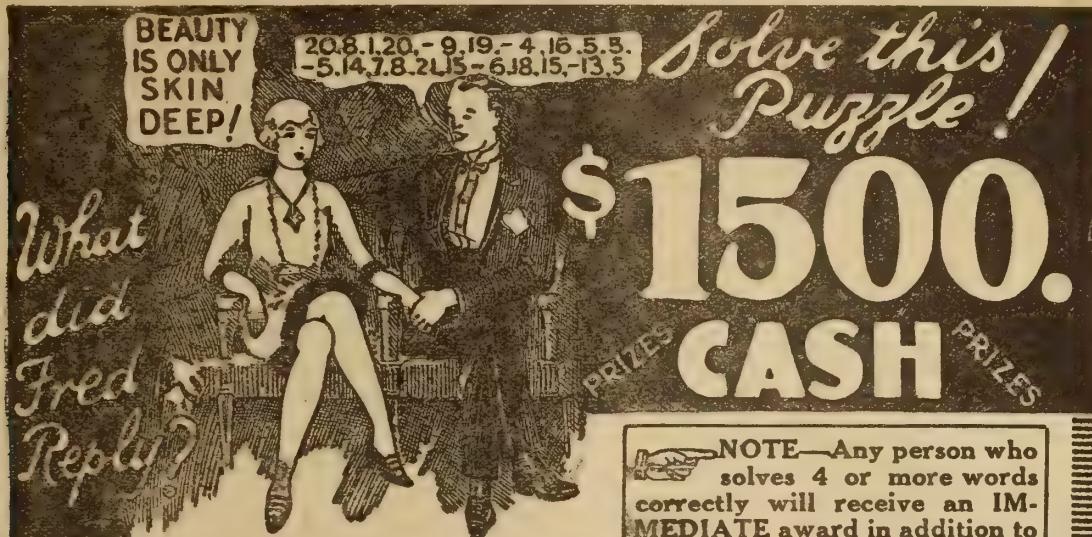
possible representation of the figures. The grain trade, however, selects an average to suit their purpose—to deceive the farmers. The average of \$1.51 quoted by the grain trade is useful for only one purpose, to create a false impression. Such an average does not take into consideration the volume of grain sold by farmers at various prices throughout the year, nor does it allow for the costs of storing, insuring, and interest charges (approximately 1½c per bushel per month) which must be paid to hold grain.

Non-Pool Farmers Did Not Get \$1.51 For Their 1925 Crop

The only fair and adequate way to make a comparison of non-Pool and Pool prices would be to divide the total amount of money paid by all grain companies to farmers by the number of bushels bought. Such figures are not available. The grain trade's contention that Pool farmers have lost much money because they did not get the open market average is grossly misleading. The so-called average is a fictitious and valueless figure. The only basis upon which one could contend that non-Pool farmers got the so-called open market average would be to assume that they sold an equal amount of grain each day at the market price plus enough to make up the carrying charges. Such an assumption is, of course, absolutely ridiculous. Had the non-Pool farmers sold their grain in such a way the open market average would have been something quite different than \$1.51.

Who Knows the Average Price Paid Non-Pool Farmers? Millions of Bushels of 1925 Crop Sold for Less Than \$1.14.

Nobody knows the average price paid for non-Pool wheat. Some farmers undoubtedly got considerably more for their grain than Pool farmers. Many farmers undoubtedly got considerably less for their grain than Pool farmers. The number that got more and the number that got less no one knows. We do know, however, that over 290,000,000 bushels of the 1925 wheat crop were delivered at country points from September 1st to December the 15th. We also know that of this



The Picture Described

As you can see, in the picture shown Mary and Fred are holding hands as Marys and Freds have always done. Fred has been whispering sweet nothings to Mary which prompts Mary to remark "Beauty is only skin deep." Fred replies—Well, just what does Fred reply that makes Mary smile? There are six words in the reply. Each group of numbers represents a word. Number the Alphabet from A to Z. A is No. 1, B-2, C-3, and so on. The first word is "That"; it is properly spelt. The first letter of the other words is in its proper place but the remaining letters are misplaced. Can you solve Fred's reply?

Rules of Contest

- 1—Use a square sheet of paper and pen and ink, write on one side of paper only.
- 2—Write your name and address on top Right-hand corner (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss). Write name and date of this newspaper at top left-hand corner. Write your answer in middle of paper.
- 3—Nothing else should appear on the paper. If you wish to say anything else, use another sheet.
- 4—Employees of ATLANTIC MILLS and their relatives are barred from this contest.
- 5—Only ONE entry will be accepted from a household.

*Solve this
Puzzle!*

**\$1500.
CASH**

PRIZES **PRIZES**

NOTE—Any person who solves 4 or more words correctly will receive an IMMEDIATE award in addition to any other prize they may win.

\$1,500 Cash in Prizes

1st Prize	\$1,000 Cash	4th Prize	\$ 25 Cash
2nd Prize	\$ 200 Cash	5 Prizes \$10 ea.	\$50 Cash
3rd Prize	\$ 75 Cash	Prizes \$5 ea.	\$150 Cash

Not a Selling Contest

YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above.

When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to fulfill ONE simple condition.

YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE. Contest closes July 30, 1927. It costs nothing to send in an entry.

Our object in holding this Contest and giving prizes amounting to \$1,500 cash is to further advertise our trade name "ATLANTIC-MAID". There are still many communities in Canada where "Atlantic-Maid" goods have not yet been sold. We want to reach those communities and give the people the opportunity of finding out for themselves that the name "Atlantic-Maid" stands for Uniform High Quality combined with Reasonable Prices.

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10 yards \$5. Wonderful rayon silks in the loveliest patterns. All new 1927 designs. Each remnant is 3 to 4 yards long, full widths 36-40 inches. Enough for 3 dresses. Sold under a positive money back guarantee, you risk nothing. Send no money. Pay postman after goods arrive \$5 and few cents postage. Just write letter, mail it now. You will be delighted with these beautiful silk values. Address:

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Instead of spending money on expensive advertising we give you a beautifully decorated piece of chinaware FREE, in each package. We know you will tell your friends and neighbours and that is the best advertising we can get.

Ask your dealer

Inside Each Package

**ROBIN HOOD
RAPID OATS**

amount about 45 per cent was street wheat and that all non-Pool street wheat sold for a great deal less than the Pool price, as the average price for street wheat during this period was \$1.14, basis a 26 and 27 cent per hundredweight freight rate point. We also know that a large, but unknown amount (no one knows the amount of this wheat sold at the country elevator, on track, or after it reaches the terminal, therefore you cannot say deliveries represent sales) of the other 55 per cent (the car load wheat) was sold at the time or very soon after delivery. The bulk of the car load wheat sold shortly after delivery brought very much less than \$1.37, the average price, basis No. 1 Northern at Ft. William, for the period between September 1st to December the 15th, as a great deal of it was sold in October when prices were much lower than \$1.37, let alone the Pool prices of \$1.45.

Much of the 1925 crop sold for less than \$1.31 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern Fort William.

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association informs us that "it is very interesting to note that only on 69 days out of the entire crop year was the closing price of No. 1 Northern in store Fort William below the Pool's announced price of \$1.45." It is also very interesting to note that during sixty days of this period (September 11 to November 20th) 186,000,000 bushels of wheat were delivered to the country elevators, a large part of which was sold when delivered. The average quoted price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William during this period was \$1.31.

Difference in Price for 1924 and 1925 Crops Inevitable

The grain trade is informing the farmers that the Pool allowed prices to drop twenty-one cents per bushel, as the Pool paid \$1.66—basis No. 1 Northern—for the 1924 crop and only \$1.45 on the same basis for the 1925 crop. We need pay little attention to such shallow arguments. The price of wheat is set in the long run at a point where the many forces which determine supply and the many forces which determine demand are in equilibrium. The Pool, the grain trade or no non-governmental agency in the world could possibly have prevented the drop in prices from the 1924 to the 1925 level. To mention only one, though the main one, of a number of factors responsible for the decline, the world's wheat production in 1925 was 3,909,487,000 bushels and in 1924 it was 3,469,640,000 bushels. Canada's wheat production in 1925 was 436,375,000, and 262,097,000 bushels in 1924. The Pool never has on any occasion even suggested, let alone contended, that it could fix the price of wheat. The Pool realizes that the price of wheat is determined by many factors and no one can say definitely the magnitude of the effect of each factor. We repeat, the Pool has never even implied that it could fix prices and is not so foolish as to attempt it.

The Grain Trade Knows Not How the Pool Sells its Wheat

By juggling figures in a very quaint manner the grain trade tells the farmers that the Pool sold an average of 31,850,000 bushels per month of the 1925 crop during a period of three and one-half months. The grain trade knows nothing about how much the Pool sold each month. The figures given are so far from the truth that they are positively ridiculous. Responsible Pool officials have never contended that the Pool sold about the same amount of wheat each month. As ex-

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!



Farmers know the value of forests to Agriculture; their effect on stream flow and climate and the work they provide during the slack winter season. Fires started through carelessness are rapidly destroying the productiveness of Canada's forests. It is to your own interest to help prevent this wanton waste.

CHARLES STEWART
Minister of the Interior

Save Your Forests

Canadian Forest Week, April 24th to 30th, 1927

Ship Your Grain
TO
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
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Get the fullest possible protection

**5000 BUSHELS
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IN CARLOAD LOTS

No. 2 Seed, direct from separator,
60c per bu., f.o.b. Sexsmith.
No. 2 Seed, cleaned ready for drill,
75c per bu., f.o.b. Edmonton.

Apply Field Crops Branch:
**DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
EDMONTON**

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FOR ALL CARS

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SPECIAL APRIL SALE

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Size of Tires and Tubes	Heavy N. Skid Tread Cords	Heavy Grey Tread Cords	Extra Heavy N. Skid Tread Cords	Heavy Tourist N. Skid Tires	Truck Special Red N. Skid Tires	Heavy Duty Cords	Tubes	Balloon N. Skid Tires	Balloon Heavy Duty Cords	Balloon Heavy Duty Cords	
30x3	\$7.95	\$1.65	\$9.95	\$1.95	\$11.95	\$2.25	\$2.25	29x4.40	\$8.95	\$1.75	
32x3	12.95	2.25	14.95	2.75	.....	.....	.....	27x4.40	9.95	2.45
31x4	11.95	2.35	15.95	2.95	16.95	3.25	3.25	31x4.40	12.95	2.55	
32x4	12.95	2.45	16.95	3.05	19.95	3.55	3.55	29x4.75	13.95	2.85	
33x4	13.95	2.55	17.95	3.15	21.95	3.65	3.65	30x4.75	14.95	3.05	
34x4	14.95	2.65	18.95	3.25	.....	.....	.....	29x4.95	15.95	3.15
32x4	17.95	2.95	21.95	3.55	27.95	3.85	3.85	30x4.95	16.95	3.25	
33x4	18.95	3.15	22.95	3.65	.....	.....	.....	31x4.95	17.95	3.35
34x4	19.95	3.25	23.95	3.75	29.95	3.95	3.95	33x4.95	19.95	3.45	
35x4	.....	3.45	24.95	3.85	.....	.....	.....	34x4.95	20.95	3.55
30x5	.....	3.75	29.95	4.25	33.95	4.75	4.75	30x5.25	18.95	3.65

—Prices on Other Size Tires and Tubes in Proportion—
BUY BY MAIL—SAVE 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

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Chevrolet Rad (490) 1918 to 1922	19.95
Chevrolet Rad. 1923 to 1927	24.95
Maxwell Rad. 1916 to 1919	22.00
Maxwell Rad. 1920 to 1921	23.00
Dodge Rad., 1917 to 1922	25.00
Star Rad. 1920 to 1927	33.00
McLaughlin Buick, 1920 to 1927	48.00
Chrysler, 1924 to 1927	49.00
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Special 30 x 3 1-2
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Tires Only \$6.95.
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Mail orders shipped same day received. Send Post Office, Bank or Express Money Order, and save C.O.D. Charges. We prepay to any Railroad Station or Post Office in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta.

Note.—We Prepay Express Charges on Tires, Tubes, Batteries, Radiators, etc., until April 30th only. When ordering 31x4 tires state if straight side or clincher.

Extra

Special 30 x 3 1-2
Non-skid Fabric
Tires Only \$6.45.
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JACKSON AUTO SUPPLY LTD., SASKATOON, SASK.

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDE

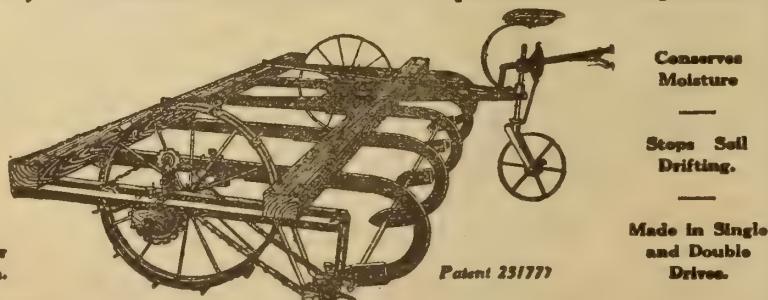
Our 1927 "SAMSON" is equipped with a seat, third wheel and elevating and lowering device, ensuring perfect results in all soils under all conditions.

A Weeder, Cultivator and Packer---3 Operations---1 Implement

Operates
Successfully
In all Soils

Pulls all
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Increases your
Yield of Grain.



"Weed your land before you seed. Grow the grain and not the weed."

Our DOUBLE DRIVE "SAMSONS" are the last word in Red Weeder construction.

See Our Local Agent or Write Us Direct.

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plained in lecture No. 8, Peel wheat is sold in varying amounts from time to time depending on the demand and the total amount of wheat to be sold. Pool officials frankly state that the Pool will sell more wheat in the fall months if the demand is good, than in the other months if the demand is not so strong as in the autumn.

What Variety of Wheat are You Going to Sow?

On March 16th we published an article on the importance of using good seed. We advise all farmers to read it if they have not already done so. In the article we warned our members against discarding old and proven varieties for new ones, the merits of which have not been definitely established. We wish to repeat and emphasize the warning in this issue. We give you today information about a few wheat varieties.

Quality Wheat.

Quality wheat was grown extensively in Manitoba last year. It is wholly unsuited for bread making purposes as it produces a flat, heavy loaf. It may be suitable for making biscuits. The difference in the price paid for Red Spring and White Spring wheats, and the very limited market for White Spring wheat, should, however, be ample warning to farmers to stick to the well known Red Spring varieties.

Vermilion Wheat.

Vermilion wheat yields very heavily. However, it is very weak in the straw. It is especially late in ripening. In addition, the wheat is of extremely poor quality. It is decidedly inferior to the well-known varieties in milling and baking quality.

Garnet Wheat.

In quality Garnet is inferior to Marquis. However, it matures appreciably earlier than Marquis. In districts in central and northern Alberta where Marquis does not ripen sufficiently early to escape damage from frost, we recommend Garnet.

Federation.

There are two distinct varieties of Federation—Hard Federation and White Federation. The yields (five year averages) obtained from these wheats do not compare at all favorably with the yields obtainable from Marquis. Moreover, Federation does not ripen earlier than Marquis.

Axminster.

From all the reports we have received, it appears that Axminster is of very low value from a milling and baking standpoint.

AMENDMENTS TO CANADA GRAIN ACT

The amendments to the Canada Grain Act sought by the Wheat Pool, passed the Senate committee on banking and commerce on April 7th, by a vote of fourteen to thirteen. These amendments give the farmer the right to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain shall be shipped; they also give the Wheat Pool the right to finance on terminal warehouse receipts. The House of Commons had previously passed the amendments without a division. The Senate still has to accept the committee report before the act is amended.

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

The world's requirements and available supplies of wheat for the season 1926-27 are discussed in an article in the latest

umber of the International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, published by the International Institute of Agriculture. At August 1st, 1926, the quantity of wheat theoretically available for exports amounted to 193,000,000 centals from Canada and 110,000,000 from the United States. Other countries in the Northern Hemisphere are expected during the season of 1926-27 to export about 45,000,000 centals, and those of the Southern Hemisphere 143,000,000 centals.

The total requirements of wheat-importing countries for 1926-27 are estimated at 450-460 million centals, and the total supplies theoretically available at 530,000,000 centals.

(A cental is 100 pounds avoirdupois or 1 2-3 bushels.) * * *

CANADA'S WHEAT SUPREMACY

The first of what has come to be called the world's championship in wheat was awarded at the New York Land Show in 1911, when Sir Thomas, later Lord Shaughnessy of the C.P.R., put up \$1,000 in gold for the best sample of wheat grown on the continent, confident that the money would come back to Canada. Seager Wheeler justified that confidence, and since then twelve championships have come back to Western Canada in sixteen years.

1911—Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.
1914—Seager Wheeler.
1915—Seager Wheeler.
1916—Seager Wheeler.
1917—Samuel Larcombe, Birtle, Man.
1918—Seager Wheeler.
1919—F. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, Sask.
1920—F. C. Mitchell.
1922—R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask.
1923—H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alberta.
1924—F. C. Mitchell.
1926—Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alta.

News Items From the Wheat Pool Locals

D. A. Croak is now secretary of Clivale Wheat Pool Local.

Edgar J. Smith is now secretary of Cessford Wheat Pool local.

Norman R. Oke, of Hanna, was recently chosen as secretary of Bonar Alness Wheat Pool local.

A new Wheat Pool local has been organized at Compeer with W. Colwell as chairman and Malcolm Templeton as secretary.

Kirriemuir Wheat Pool local has been organized with R. H. Sampson as secretary and O. Schon as chairman.

T. Copeland is now chairman of Langdon Wheat Pool local, and J. Brander is secretary.

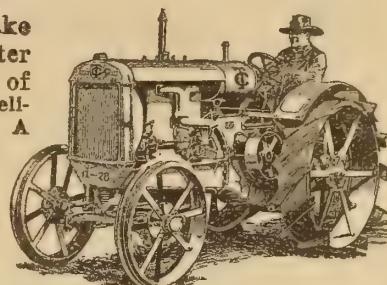
Purple Springs Wheat Pool local has been organized with H. N. Kinaburgh as chairman and H. J. Hart as secretary.

A new Wheat Pool local has been organized at West Wingham with A. H. Hall as chairman and Harry K. Fielding as secretary.

H. O. Peterson, of Lacombe, is secretary of the Lakeside Wheat Pool local, re-

A Sure Way to Increase Your Profits

A sure way to make your farm pay a better profit is to cut the cost of producing your crops. Reliable power is a necessity. A Twin City Tractor will supply that—it will save you dollars every day by eliminating hired help. It enables you to get your work done in time. Many a Twin City saved its owner's crop last fall by getting it harvested and in the bin ahead of wet weather.

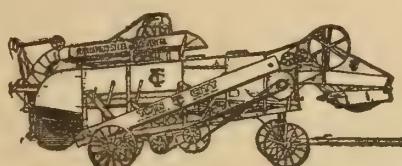


TWIN CITY TRACTORS

A Twin City Tractor will pay you bigger profits because it is "built to do the work"—always ready to go. Its valve-in-head motor delivers surplus power. Force feed lubrication in every part keeps it going year after year. You will be pleased with its small upkeep—reported as low as \$5.00 a year by many owners.

The Twin City All-Steel Thresher has an auxiliary cylinder to insure uniform feed to cylinder, swinging stacker housing and many grain saving and cleaning features that will be valuable to you.

Why not cut your costs and increase your profits this year? Mail the coupon now for the Free booklets.



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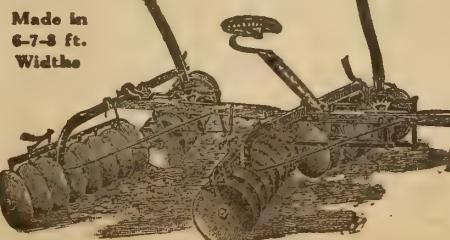
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Size of Farm.....

Name.....

Address.....

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cently formed, and S. L. Jones is chairman.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Blackie Wheat Pool local J. O. Anderson was elected president, Thos. Raycraft vice-president and Frank Ward, secretary. The board of directors include Robt. Anderson, Sam Fox and C. S. Kiddoo. R. N. Mangels, of the Wheat Pool head office staff, delivered an address on the operations of the Pool, at the conclusion of which he answered a number of questions to the satisfaction of the questioners. Sam Brown, M.L.A., moved a hearty vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Mangels for his address, and urged the necessity of all Pool members sticking together for the principles of Co-operative Marketing, and when the time came for the sign-up of the new contracts, for the members to prove they were in the same frame of mind as in 1923. The meeting was the largest held by the Pool local since the first contracts were signed.

Soldier Settlers Have First Claim

Any Government Assistance Should Go First to Those Who Have Made Game Effort on Land

The strong appeal quoted below against any form of Government discrimination being practised against returned soldiers in the development of a Canadian settlement policy, appeared in the *British Columbian* of recent date. The *British Columbian*'s contention that if money is to be spent in assisting settlement, the soldier settlers who have been struggling to make good in the face of adverse circumstances have a prior claim to consideration, will be widely approved in Alberta.

The coast newspaper says:

EVICTING SOLDIERS

One product of the recent soldiers' conference at Winnipeg appears to be the belief that the King Government favor the policy of dispossessing Soldier Settlers for the purpose of making their farms available for assisted immigrants from the Old Country. The new Minister of Immigration, Mr. Forke, stands committed to providing farms for these newcomers, and it is suspected that he covets for this purpose the holdings of soldiers who have not prospered under the Government scheme. It will be a disgrace to the people of Canada if anything of this kind comes about. The soldiers have made a game effort to make good in their farming enterprise, under conditions of very great difficulty. If there is Canadian Government money to be further invested in their holdings, it would be infinitely preferable to endow the soldiers who have given seven or eight years of their lives to the effort to establish themselves, than to show preference for strangers.

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Fireproof, Free Bus, Moderate Rates. 125 rooms with or without Bath.

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WHEN IN EDMONTON MAKE

The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are Reasonable

DO YOUR OWN THINKING

An urgent appeal to farmers to do their own thinking forms the basis of an article by Frank K. Healing, Morainside, some extracts from which are given below:

"Farmers! You are in the exact position of your bull! He is controlled by the ring in his nose—but the difference between you and the bull is that you have the thinking power to break loose from

your bonds, but the bull hasn't. Why don't you break those bonds? And do it right away? You want better conditions—don't merely want them—make them! . . . Join the Pools! Show the world that you are able to conduct your own business in a better and sounder manner than it could ever have been done by those who don't know the rudiments of your business or commodities. And when you have control of your own commodities, set your own price, instead of letting others do it for you. You can do it—and with your own real wealth which you alone possess, instead of having to borrow from Banks that which already belongs to you, namely your credit . . . This will be the saving of humanity offered by the farmers."

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY TO ERADICATE WHEATSTEM SAWFLY

(Continued from Page 10)

parasites, and there is little to prevent their steady increase in numbers from year to year till nearly every stem of wheat may be infested.

This condition has already been reached in three districts in Alberta. In how many more are our farmers going to allow similar conditions to develop?

HOW TO ERADICATE THE SAWFLY

Since the parasites fail to destroy sawfly grubs in wheat it is essential that we, ourselves, perform this duty if we are to avoid a general infestation of our wheat fields.

The grub cuts off the straw in the fall in order to leave an avenue of escape for the sawfly, into which it will turn in the spring. We can close this only by plowing-in the stubble in such a manner that the open end will be firmly pressed against the earth. In order to accomplish this all infested stubble must be well plowed at some time between harvest and the end of the following May.

With a mould-board plow, to which a "jointer" or skim-coulter is attached, plow in all infested stubble to a depth of not less than six inches at some time during this period.

In order to obtain the most certain results this plowing should be done in the fall. When this is impossible, spring plowing, the earlier the better, is satisfactory provided the stubble is well inverted and the soil is packed with a heavy packer. Sawflies can't escape through 4 inches of loose dry earth, but are unable to do so if the soil has been packed while it is still moist.

So essential is it that this plowing be done that the sawfly has been included in the Pest Act of Alberta, and all farmers, in those districts in which the sawfly is still confined to the edges of the fields, are required, according to the Act, from now on to plow-in all infested stubble around the edges of their fields. Any neglected field is liable to be the starting place of the wheat-prefering strain, which will rapidly spread from it throughout the entire district.

In this connection it should be noted that only such stubble as is actually infested (as is shown by fallen straws at harvest-time) need be plowed. Since, in these lightly infested districts, this is usually confined to the edges of the fields to a depth of not more than two or three rods, this plowing cannot prove to be a hardship to anyone, and it may be the means of saving the entire district from very heavy losses.

Since the sawfly amendment to the Pest Act was framed it is much to be

VALUABLE PREMIUMS of Interest to Everyone



No. 3. A "REACH" SPECIAL GLOVE

Made of glove leather, Youth's model, well padded with felt. Leather palm lining, inseam construction, regular value \$1.00.

3 COUPONS (18 WRAPPERS) AND 6c



No. 4. REGULATION "REACH" BASEBALL

This Baseball has a tough horsehide cover, stitched with linen thread. Felt and rubber center. Regular price \$1.00.

3 COUPONS (18 WRAPPERS) AND 7c



No. 5. FIVE-INCH SOLID STEEL SCISSORS

These solid steel, nickel-plated, well finished 5-inch Scissors are an exceptional bargain at

3 COUPONS (18 WRAPPERS) AND 25c



No. 6. Unbleached Tea Apron

Tea Apron. Two stamped pockets. Stamped bottom, completely made. Stitched edges in assorted colors (embroidery silk not included).

3 COUPONS (18 WRAPPERS) AND 4c



SIX BARS OF THE BEST SOAP

You can purchase Royal Crown Soap from your grocer today. Buy three cartons, take

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US THREE COUPONS (18 wrapp-

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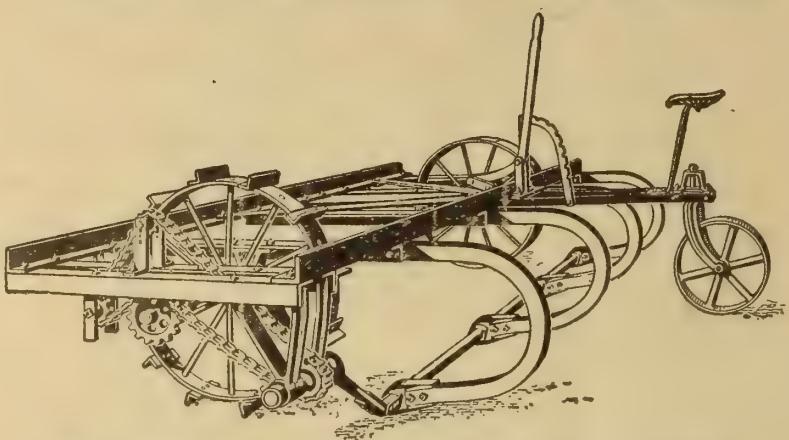
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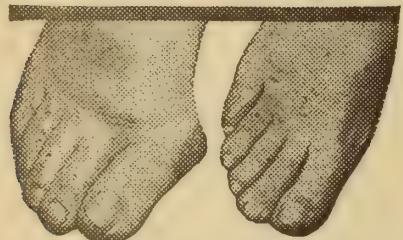
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NEW marvelous solvent to treat bunion. Stops pain almost instantly — actual reduction of the enlarged growth starts so fast that your next pair of shoes can be a size smaller — often two sizes smaller. First trial convinces

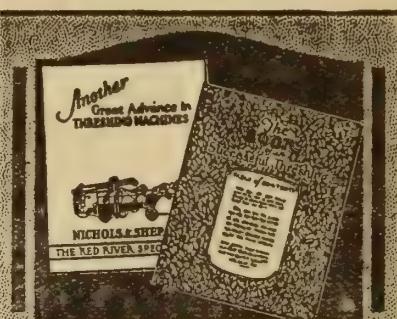
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Please arrange for me to try your pedodyne process, to dissolve bunion formation and restore normal ease and flexibility of affected joints.	
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2 New Books ON THRESHING

"The Book of Successful Threshing" and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," are new books for the farmer. They are something entirely new in that they present the advantages and problems of owning a threshing machine, of organization and management of threshing rings, of co-operative ownership, and of custom threshing, together with the essential data on the machines themselves.

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The Red River Special Line
it SAVES the FARMERS THRESH BILL

regretted that the sawfly has already invaded entire fields in several districts. It is obvious that, in these areas, it will not always be practical for the farmers to plow-in all of their infested stubble before the end of May. In these districts it is much to be feared that eradication is no longer possible, but the severity of infestation can be greatly reduced by consistent plowing of as much infested stubble as is possible and by conscientious use of the alleviative measures which are now being described by Government agents in addresses to farmers' meetings throughout these districts.

The loyal co-operation of all of the farmers in these districts may result in our being able to drive back the sawfly to the grasses, where it originated, when it will once more be possible to establish a campaign for the eradication of the wheat-preferring strain.

WHERE DISC PLOWS ARE EMPLOYED

A serious difficulty must be faced in those districts in which the type of soil renders the use of mould-board plows impractical. Rarely can the soil be properly inverted with a disc plow.

In these districts it is advisable that the following methods be adopted:

Ordinary stubble-burning is useless for the destruction of sawfly grubs. They retire to the bottom of the stub as the fire passes over, and are unharmed. Experiments conducted at the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Lethbridge indicate that if a few inches of straw be spread over infested stubble and be then burned, the heat that is generated will be sufficient to destroy the majority of the grubs. In these districts, therefore, it is advisable to spread straw where necessary as thickly as is possible with a manure spreader, burn it, and then plow thoroughly.

In the spring the wheat should be seeded very shallowly for a couple of drill-widths around all fields in order that the grubs of all sawflies which have entered this part of the field will be held as close to the surface as is possible in the following fall.

We cannot as yet say how effective this straw-burning will be, for it is stated that it proved to be valueless in Manitoba under the deep seeding conditions which were employed there in the fields in which this experiment was made. Fall burning should in any case, destroy the protecting plug of sawdust in many of the longer stubs. This might so expose the hibernating grubs that many of them would perish during the winter.

We hope to have the results of definite experiments along these lines to offer to the farmers for their guidance before the autumn of 1927, but in the meantime would urge everyone to be on the constant watch for the inroads of sawflies into their fields, and from what they already know of the habits of these insects to do everything in their power to stamp out the pest before it becomes thoroughly established.

Co-operation is essential. Severe losses to everyone are inevitable unless every owner of an infested field does his duty in assuring that his field will not be the one in which the wheat-preferring strain is allowed to become established, to the detriment not only of himself but also of all of his neighbors.

FAVOR INCOME TAX

Thorncliffe U. F. W. A. Local at their last meeting passed a resolution favoring the retention of the Income Tax, and opposing any further reductions in it.

WHEAT POOL BROADCASTING

Commencing Friday, April 22nd, the Alberta Wheat Pool will broadcast every Friday from 8:30 to 9 p.m. simultaneously from Edmonton and Calgary. From Calgary we will broadcast on alternate Fridays from CFAC and CFCN. The broadcast from Edmonton will be over CJCA every Friday from 8:30 to 9 p.m. All future broadcasts will be given by Pool officials speaking directly from the Pool office. If you tune in every Friday you will hear all the directors, the manager, the secretary and other Pool officials.

U.F.A. Penetrates to the Far North

Fort Vermilion Local Farthest Point—Glen Carpender Organizes Local At McMurray

Glancing over the list of new Locals published on page 5 of this issue, our readers will notice the names of two Locals recently organized in far northern and widely separated portions of the Province. The most northerly point of penetration is Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River, some 660 miles from the international boundary, and about 110 miles from the northern limit of Alberta. The other Local is at Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca, about 530 miles north of the international boundary.

The McMurray Local was organized by Glenn Carpender, former U.F.A. Director for East Calgary, who has come in contact with a number of settlers of progressive outlook who wish to find means of expressing their citizenship in their own community and linking themselves up with the great democratic organization which is the pioneer in Alberta of a new social order. Mr. Carpender is now engaged as superintendent of construction of an ice house of 2000 tons capacity for the Lake Athabasca Fisheries Co., Calgary. He paid a flying visit to Calgary last week, and has now returned to the north. This company, in spite of the long haul, is able to ship ice profitably to the Chicago market. They expect to ship 50 cars of fish from McMurray during the coming summer.

The president of the new Local at McMurray is Nicholas Moore, the Vice-President Fred Newsom, and Mr. Bell is Secretary-Treasurer. The Local expects shortly to have a membership of 18.

We hope to have news from the Locals at Fort Vermilion and McMurray, for publication in *The U.F.A.* from time to time.

MOUNTAIN VIEW U.F.A. LOCAL

At a well attended meeting in the Community Hall, east of Didsbury, a new U.F.A. Local was organized on April 11th by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Provincial Vice-president. The new Local, which was named "Mountain View," has an initial membership of fifteen. Mr. Scholefield addressed the meeting on organization matters, and A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., spoke on the Live Stock Pool. Hugh Roberts is president of the new Local and Mrs. J. Haynes secretary.

A demonstration on the cooking of "date slab" and samples of the product were enjoyed by about fifty women at the last meeting of Swalwell U. F. W. A. Local, writes the secretary, Mrs. H. M. H. Wills. "This Local has already secured four new members this year," adds Mrs. Wills, "and the interest and unity shown at each meeting is most encouraging."

Hudson's Bay Company.

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257thAnniversary
Sale

THE SALE THAT IS EAGERLY AWAITED BY ALL ALBERTA. BIGGER, BETTER AND GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE—planned for in a big way.

Scheduled to start Thursday, April 28th and to run to Saturday, May 14th, inclusive.

Thousands of dollars of new spring and summer merchandise has been specially purchased for this event. Values greater than ever before—and we invite all out of town folk to celebrate with us on this event—

OUR "257th BIRTHDAY."

RAILROAD FARES REFUNDED APRIL 28TH TO MAY 14TH INCLUSIVE

Purchase merchandise equivalent in dollars as there are miles between your railway station and Calgary. Upon presenting your sales check of the merchandise you purchased with your Railroad receipt or return half of your ticket at the Adjustment Bureau, your fare will be refunded both ways.

PRICE OF GASOLINE REFUNDED, APRIL 28th TO MAY 15th, INCLUSIVE

If you prefer to motor to Calgary to this Sale, purchase goods to the value in dollars to the number of miles between your post office and Calgary; we will refund the cost of gasoline for the return trip on the basis of 20 miles to the gallon.

Be sure to present receipt for purchases made.

And if it is not possible for you to visit the store in person during this Anniversary period, you will find our Personal Shopping Service ready to take care of your needs.

It is a sale that you do not want to miss.

See the next issue of the *U.F.A.* for a double page Sales Announcement.

Make your plans so that you will be able to attend this sale—starting on Thursday, April 28th.

Investigate this new Fairbanks-Morse home electric plant



HERE is a real light and power plant—the perfected result of long years of development. It is safe, simple, dependable, economical to buy and easy to operate. Supplies both electricity and engine power. Lights can be

operated direct from generator, from storage battery or from both combined. Is self-contained, compact, completely enclosed, yet easily accessible. No moving parts exposed except belt pulley.

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Under the most severe tests, "Melotte" has been finally accepted as The World's Greatest Cream Saver—the most easily operated, and the most reasonably priced machine on the market.

We will give you a big allowance on your old machine, a 10 days' Free Trial on Your Own Farm, and the most generous time in which to pay up if you decide to keep Melotte.

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WINNIPEG TORONTO REGINA EDMONTON

A Good Investment

Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, found that Advertising R.I. Red eggs and baby chicks in *The U.F.A.* Classified Section paid. They wrote, on April 6th, 1927:

"Please continue our ad in your paper. We find it a good investment."

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"THE U.F.A."

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Canadian Sales Company,
420 St. Paul West, Montreal

PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS

(Continued from Page 8)

tained the privilege to establish private schools in districts already organized, thereby crippling the resources of said districts by the withdrawal of assessable lands,

This committee goes on record as being opposed to granting them the privilege of forming private schools in areas that are already included in organised school districts where education facilities are available within easy reach of their Colonies."

Messrs. Cook and Buckley spoke in favor of the resolution, reading numerous letters and resolutions from School Boards and Municipal districts. W. H. Shield, Macleod, (U.F.A.), and George Stringham Cardston (U.F.A.), while sympathizing with the spirit of the resolution, pointed out that there were other angles to the question not taken cognizance of in the resolution. For that reason they favored referring the whole matter to a sub-committee for further investigation. The Deputy Minister pointed out that these colonies had received no concessions whatever, other than those which are ordinarily granted to any district. The sub-committee was then appointed. —J.P.W.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES IN BRIEF

In order that our readers may be able readily to visualize the financial position of the Province, we publish below a summary of the figures presented in the Legislature at the recent session. Many of these figures have already appeared in *The U.F.A.*, but the tabloid statement will be found of value for ready reference.

Estimates passed by the Legislature forecast a surplus for the fifteen months ending March 31, 1928, of \$46,889.42 over expenditure for the same period. The surplus estimated for the year 1927 is \$26,178.49 as compared with \$17,300.53 which was the actual surplus of revenue over expenditure during 1926.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Estimated Revenue,	
15 months.....	\$15,659,407.64
Estimated Expenditure,	
15 months.....	15,612,518.22

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Estimated Receipts for	
15 months.....	\$3,793,354.24
Estimated Payments for	
15 months.....	6,552,510.07

Estimated payments, (Capital Account) for the 15 months will exceed the Capital revenue for the same period by \$2,759.155.83 which will have to be made good by capital borrowings. The estimated balance (debit) for the year (Capital Account) is \$2,371,767.58 which is more than the actual debit balance last year, which was \$1,952,352.59.

GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES

Estimated revenue, \$4,222,600.00 for 15 months and expenditure, \$4,202,078.97, a surplus of \$20,521.03. The actual receipts and expenditures for 1926 balanced exactly, a sum of \$447,487.51 being available for replacement reserves.

On Capital Account, Telephones, there will have to be capital borrowings amounting to \$650,000.00 for the year, which is slightly more than the actual for 1926, which was \$405,323.71. There is no

estimated borrowings on this account for the extra three months in 1928.

The total amount voted under Section 3 of the Appropriation Act was for 15 months, \$27,017,107.26, \$19,814,597.19 being chargeable to income and \$7,202,510.07 to capital. The estimate for the year is \$21,950,353.05 as compared with the actual for 1926, which was \$21,207,888.29.

What Canada Spent on Immigration, 1926

During the year ending December 31st, 1926, the Immigration Department of the Dominion Government spent \$2,541,430.01, while in the same period 135,948 immigrants entered Canada. Owing to the fact that the Government has no way of checking the number of persons who leave for the United States, the Minister, Hon. Robert Forke, is unable to give any information upon such losses by emigration.

These facts were brought out by H. E. Spencer, M.P., by a question on the order paper of the House of Commons. The questions and answers by Mr. Forke are given in full below:

1. How many immigrants came into Canada during the year ending December 31, 1926? A.—135,948.

2. Of what nationality were these comprised?

A.—Albanian 11; Arabian 8; Armenian 66; Austrian 223; Belgian 1,842; Bohemian 24; British—English 24,541; Scotch 13,861; Irish 9,049; Welsh 1,368; Bulgarian 87; Chinese 2; Croatian 1,135; Czech 770; Dutch 1643; East Indian 68; Estonian 77; Finnish 4,721; French 521; German 10,720; Greek 274; Harzegovinian 3; Italian 2,539; Japanese 443; Jewish 4,441; Jugo-Slav 2,191; Korean 1; Lettish 54; Lithuanian 779; Magyar 5,182; Maltese 34; Mexican 1; Montenegrin 1; Moravian 22; Negro 50; Persian 4; Polish 5,359; Portuguese 15; Roumanian 317; Russian 1,074; Ruthenian 9,468; Scandinavian—Danish 1,467; Icelandic 31; Norwegian 2,607; Swedish 2324; Serbian 852; Slovak 4,010; Spanish 27; Spanish American 5; Swiss 503; Syrian 221; Turkish 4; From U.S.A. 20,944; (border ports).

3. To what occupations did they go?

A.—Farming class, 76,141; Labouring class, 8,341; Mechanics, 9,481; Trading class, 5,267; Mining class, 1,324; Female Domestics, 13,043; Other classes, 22,387.

4. What religious denomination did they claim?

A.—Statistics as to religious denominations are not compiled.

5. Has the Government any way of checking how many people leave for the United States?

A.—No.

6. If so, how many left during the above year?

A.—Answered by No. 5.

7. How much was spent by the Immigration Department during 1926?

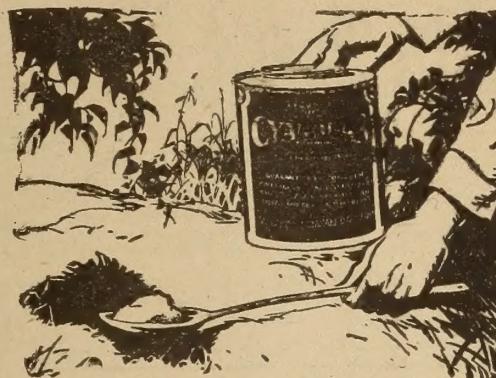
A.—\$2,541,430.01; these figures include all expenditures by the Department for the fiscal year and cover the costs of work on the International Boundary and at Canadian Ocean Ports, in the British Isles Continental Service, United States Service, publicity and general administration.

Too Late To Classify

GROWERS ASSOCIATION RED BOBS 222 WHEAT

One of the members has shipped us a car and instructed us to sell it at \$2.00 per bushel. It shows a germination of 99 per cent in six days and grades No. 1 Seed. You'll have to hurry to get in on this. Geo. F. Emerson, President and manager, Box 743, Edmonton.

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"CYANOGAS" is "Poison gas" in powder form. Just insert a spoonful of the powder in the burrow and all

GOPHERS

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WHEAT—

	Per Bushel
Garnet—Reselected	\$3.00
Crops Government inspected in field. Each bag bears Government certificate guaranteeing purity and origin. (Shipment from Regina, Winnipeg or Saskatoon).	
Kubanka—Durum No. 1	2.40
Marquis—Grown from Registered No. 1	2.10
Marquis—Registered, Second Generation	2.30
Marquis—Registered, First Generation	3.85

OATS—

Improved American Banner—Extra Selected No. 1	1.15
Second Generation, Registered	1.65
First Generation, Registered	2.30
White Cross—As early as 60-Day, but hull white	1.25
Victory—Selected No. 1	1.15

Special lots American Banner and Victory Oats	.89
Not equal to our own selected strains, but recleaned seed stock—utility Oats that will yield well and command top market prices.	

Carloads—Parties interested in carlots Oats or Wheat, please write for special prices before buying.

CORN—Field.

Our Northern Crown Contract Stocks produce more actual feed value per acre than lower priced Corn grown further south. A few cents extra per acre at planting time will return many dollars more in the fall.

Northwestern Dent—No. 1	5.50
Northwestern Dent—South Dakota Grown, No. 1	4.50
Northwestern Dent—Extra Early Strain, No. 1	5.75
Minnesota 13 Dent—No. 1	5.00
Minnesota 13 Dent—Haney's Strain, No. 1	5.75
Rustler—White Dent, No. 1	3.90
Longfellow—Yellow Flint No. 1	5.00
Gehu—Yellow Flint, No. 1	5.90
Giant Fodder—No. 1	3.00
Mercer Yellow Flint—No. 1, ex. Regina only.	6.00
Mixed Fodder	3.90

Bags Extra for Grain and Corn (jute), 20c

	Per 100-lbs.
White Blossom—"Lion" Special High Test, No. 1	\$13.75
White Blossom—"Beaver"	12.75
Yellow Blossom—"Lion" High Test, No. 1	18.50

BROME GRASS—

Owing to scarcity and increased cost of recent purchases, prices have been advanced.	
"Beaver" Brand	14.00
"Marten" Brand, No. 1	15.00
"Lion" Brand, High Test, No. 1	16.00

We have a limited quantity of Brome which was field inspected, sacked, sealed and certified by Dominion government officials. It differs from our Lion Brand only in that the latter was not officially field inspected, but both analyzed free from Couch. In 100-lb. sacks only. \$17.00 per 100 lb.

ALFALFA—

Grimm—Select, No. 1	\$39.00
Grimm—Genuine, Registered	55.00
MacSel—M.A.C. Selection, Manitoba Grown, No. 1	45.00
Variegated—No. 1	26.50
Bags Extra, Clover and Alfalfa 45c (cotton); Brome, 40c (jute).	

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Please write for a copy.

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Wilson Bros., Byemoor, Alta.

JOHN DEERE NO. 1 LISTER COMPLETE; ALSO
No. 317 Lister cultivator with ridge buster attachment, fine shape. D. W. Holroyd, Warner, Alta.

BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE ON
the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys.
Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for
particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta.

FOR SALE—THREE FURROW DISC PLOW
(Cockshutt) in good condition, only used one
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Cordell.

TRUCK OWNERS—STOP SHOVELING, DUMP
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FOR SALE—100,000 CARAGANA PLANTS: 9 INCH.
\$1.25 per 100; 1 foot, \$2.00 per 100; 2 foot, \$3.00
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Carragana seedlings, \$1.00 per hundred. Mrs.
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Lake, Sask.

GENUINE PURE RENFREW WHEAT

A few days later than Marquis, but higher
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Field inspected. Certificate No. 66-2404.
No. 1 seed.
Price \$2.10 per bushel; sacks free. Or
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certified by Dominion Seed Branch.

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SELLING—RENFREW WHEAT 100 PER CENT
germination in six days. Pure and well cleaned.
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FOR SALE, WHEAT POOL MEMBERS ONLY—
222 wheat, cleaned with Carter disc; \$2.00 per
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Sacks 10c. Miller & Clemons, Rockyford, Alta.

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Grade 3 on account of discoloration. Orders
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tions to the secretary, J. E. Horwood, Box 4051,
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tion. Choice Seed. Product of 19 years hand
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Buy some and make money. Order now. Henry
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HATCHING EGGS FROM THE BEST STRAINS in White Wyandottes and Jersey Black Giants. From early heavy laying stock, R.O.P. and Government inspected. \$2.50 per fifteen. Empress Lumber Yards, Bindloss, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE LEGHORNS, STOCK direct from third prize pen Agassiz egg laying contest. Price \$7.00 hundred; \$65.00 thousand. Write for prices on young stock. Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

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FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER. WRITE FOR prices. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

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As in previous years, the Bank of Montreal will publish during the season frequent reports on the progress of the crops.

These crop reports are telegraphed to various centres, from which they will be mailed free to all who require them.

Application to be put on the mailing list may be made in person or in writing at any Branch of the Bank.

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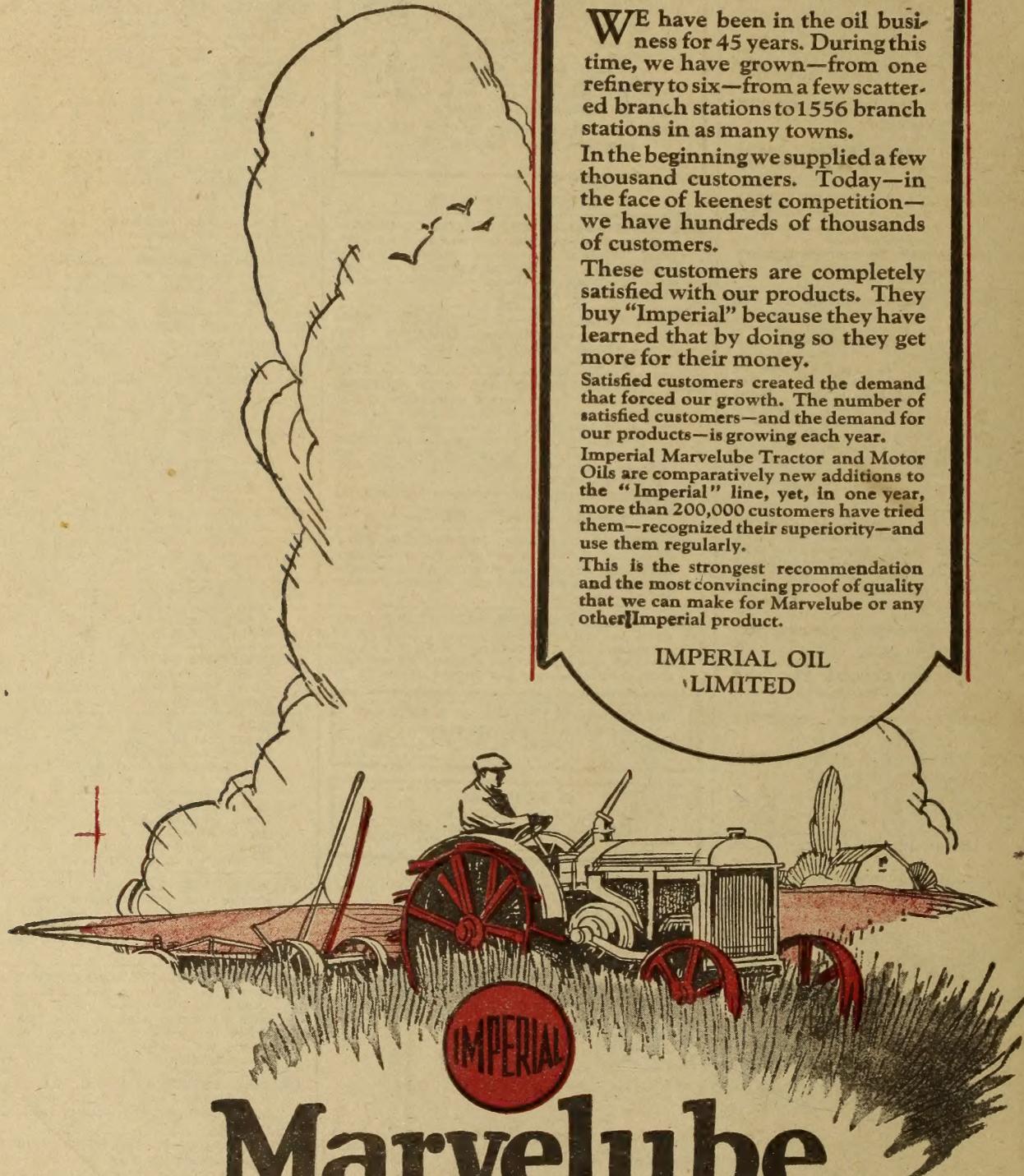
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Imperial Polarine Cup Grease
Imperial Capitol Cylinder Oil
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Imperial Cream Separator Oil
Imperial Eureka Harness Oil